

FBI**DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS*Soviet Union*

Vol III No 064

1 April 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Warsaw Daily Interviews Israelyan of USSR Delegation in Geneva AA 1
[Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY 26 Mar]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation--Questions and Answers' CC 1
[Kosovan, Anichkin, Krasikov]
Ratification of SALT II CC 1
Sources of Pan-Islamism CC 3
Spanish Nationalities Question CC 4
History of Kharakhorum Highway CC 5
'Studio Nine' Participants Discuss Detente, 'China Card' CC 6
[Zorin, Zagladin, Shishlin]
Stoyanov Scorns Moves To Hold 'Alternative' Olympics CC 8
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 22 Mar]
Technical Meeting on Coverage of Moscow Olympics Opens CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

IZVESTIYA Reveals 'Cobra Ace' NSA Activities at Embassy A 1
[Burmin]
White House Caught Unaware by Report of Iran Message A 5
Demchenko: 'Sinister' Designs Against Iran [PRAVDA 29 Mar] A 5
U.S. Diplomats Suing Iran for Damages A 6
Carter Administration Trying To Gain Lead in Space Weaponry A 9
[Sibiryakov, Khabarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Mar]
Plans for 'Sharp Increase'; in Quick Reaction Corps A 9
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Mar]
Revised Draft Budget Urges Increased Arms Expenditure [Gan] A 10
Moscow Radio Announces American Broadcasts Via Cuba A 10

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan's Upsurge in Military Preparations Cautioned C 1
[Tatarnikov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Mar]
IZVESTIYA Views U.S. 'Demand' Toward Japan C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Scores 'Imperialism' in DER SPIEGEL Interview D 1
LE MONDE: USSR Ambassador Criticizes 'Anti-Soviet Statements' D 1
[Paris 30-31 Mar]
Afghan Military Notes Success Against Subversive Gang D 2
Kabul Report Cited on Killing of U.S. Ambassador Dubbs D 2

Soviet Assistance to Afghanistan Viewed in Historical Context [Redzhepova in TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 21 Mar]	D 3
Afghan Official Discusses Gas Exports to USSR	D 5
Bazilevich Reports Agricultural Development in Afghanistan	D 6
PRAVDA Notes Pakistan's Meeting With Cuba's Malmierca [27 Mar]	D 6
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC	
Reportage on 25th Anniversary Celebration of LHRP	E 1
Khamsouk Saignaseng: 'Combat Solidarity' [PRAVDA 26 Mar]	E 1
CPSU Greetings [PRAVDA 22 Mar]	E 1
Ilinskiy Article [IVESTIYA 23 Mar]	E 2
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	
Brezhnev Cables Greetings to Iranian Leaders on Anniversary	H 1
Message to Khomeyni	H 1
Message to Bani-Sadr	H 1
Iran's Bani-Sadr, Qotbzadeh Cited on Carter Message	H 1
Demonstrations Reported in EGYPT Against Shah	H 2
Sergeyev Praises Development of Soviet-Iranian Relations	H 2
Fialkovskiy Comments on Anniversary of Iranian Revolution	H 3
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
Somali Agreement To Grant U.S. Facilities Criticized	J 1
Kulik Condemnation	J 1
Ilichev Makes Statement at End of Tanzania Trip [IZVESTIYA 27 Mar]	J 2
Briefs: Madagascar TU Delegation	J 2
NATIONAL AFFAIRS	
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS	
Politburo Members Attend Presentation of Award to Brezhnev	R 1
Brezhnev Speech at Literature Prize Ceremony	R 1
Book on Baltic Republic Emigres Published [Treys in SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 15 Mar]	R 4
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS	
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 27-31 March	T 1
27 March	T 1
28 March	T 1
29 March	T 1
30 March	T 2
31 March	T 2
Grain Purchases Needed Despite Increasing Production [Buryakov]	T 2
Mesyats Addresses Kolkhoz Council Meeting	T 3
Editorial: 'Consistent Implementation' of Agrarian Policy [PRAVDA 24 Mar]	T 4
Sowing Delayed by Weather, Machinery Preparation Lapses	T 9
	T 10

WARSAW DAILY INTERVIEWS ISRAELYAN OF USSR DELEGATION IN GENEVA

AU281259 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Karol Szyndzielorz interview with Viktor L. Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the UN Disarmament Committee: "Disarmament is More Urgent Than Ever"]

[Text] Geneva in March--[Question] How do you evaluate the progress in the Disarmament Committee's work last year? What is forecasted for this year?

[Answer] The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the Disarmament Committee as the main body for multilateral negotiations with a view to halting the arms race and to promoting disarmament. There is almost no agenda into which the Soviet delegation and the delegations of other socialist countries would not introduce documents containing specific and constructive proposals, especially on banning the production of nuclear weapons and on gradually reducing their stocks until they are totally liquidated, on strengthening the guarantees of the security of the states that do not possess nuclear weapons, on banning chemical weapons, on banning new kinds and systems of mass annihilation weapons or on banning nuclear weapon tests.

Generally speaking, the 1979 session of the committee was used to discuss the key disarmament problems in a meaningful and constructive way. It attested to the committee's enormous potential for solving those problems. Progress in the committee's work in 1978 could and should have been much more considerable than it actually was. We regret that because of the position of many states it was not possible to achieve specific results in some issues, especially in nuclear disarmament.

As for the possible results of the Disarmament Committee's work this year it should be stated that it is still too early to make any specific forecasts. Everything will depend on the readiness and sincerity of states to take specific measures toward genuine disarmament. At the same time--as the present session of the committee shows--some delegations are seeking to slow down the rate of the committee's work, intentionally raising problems that have nothing to do with the committee's agenda and thus distracting attention from immediate and urgent tasks.

As for the Soviet Union, our delegation has enough patience, energy and determined will-power to continue negotiations on the entire range of disarmament problems to work out specific measures.

[Question] The struggle for disarmament is a more urgent task than ever in the present complicated international situation. In what area or areas can significant progress be made before the end of 1980?

[Answer] As I have stressed, the Disarmament Committee's agenda includes many important disarmament problems, to which a more rapid and successful solution is necessary to insure military detente and to reduce the threat of war. We believe that the Disarmament Committee has every opportunity to achieve this year an accord on banning the designing, production, amassing and using radiological weapons. As we know, as far back as last summer the Soviet and U.S. delegations jointly submitted to the committee agreed proposals on banning such weapons of mass destruction.

[Question] During the 8th PZPR Congress the holding of political talks was proposed with a view to convening a European disarmament conference in Warsaw. What are the chances--from the Geneva viewpoint--of diplomatic efforts aimed at convening such a conference being successful?

[Answer] The proposal made at the Eighth PZHR Congress to convene in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe has a great chance from the viewpoint of the further development of detente and of a reduction in the military confrontation in Europe. It confirms the socialist countries' invariable position on strengthening peace and security in Europe and on achieving genuine disarmament. The proposal constitutes a specific development of last year's initiative taken by the Warsaw Pact states on convening a conference that would be consistent with the vital interests of all European nations.

[Question] The total ban on nuclear tests raises hopes for strengthening the regime of nonproliferation, for which the socialist countries have consistently fought for years. What is hindering the signing of such an accord?

[Answer] Like the delegation of the other socialist states, the Soviet delegation attaches exceptional importance to a complete and total ban on nuclear weapon tests as an important move in halting the nuclear arms race and strengthening the regime of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Our country has submitted many specific proposals to achieve that goal. The Soviet Union's principled position in that regard was expressed in the resolutions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

It goes without saying that a complete and total ban on nuclear weapon tests can be achieved only if all the states possessing nuclear weapons participate in the necessary accords. As we know, the 30th session of the UN General Assembly appealed to all nuclear powers to join talks on the possible signing of an accord on the complete and full ban on tests with nuclear weapons.

Unfortunately, because of a negative position of some nuclear powers, especially China, such talks have not yet begun.

As for the tripartite Soviet-British-American talks on that issue, it is not our fault that their successful conclusion, which is so impatiently awaited by the nations of the world, is being hindered. The Soviet Union is doing all it can to see that those talks are speedily concluded.

111. 1 Apr 80

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
W O R L D & R E G I O N A L I S S U E S

CC 1

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD282140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

["International Situation--Question and Answers" program conducted by Valeriy Ivanovich Kosovan, foreign political commentator for Moscow Radio, including Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; and Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Soviet-American relations in their various aspects, and in particular the question of the conclusion of the SALT II treaty, are mentioned in many of the letters addressed to our broadcast. It really is an important question, as the conclusion of the second stage of the treaty on limiting strategic armaments would allow the arms race to be curbed. However, at the beginning of this year the Carter administration postponed the discussion in the Senate and the subsequent ratification of the SALT II treaty. What will be the fate of this treaty? That is how I would briefly formulate the essence of the question. We have shown your letters, esteemed comrades, to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, constant participant in our broadcast, journalist on international affairs.

Oleg Nikolayevich, I think we should begin our discussion with the question sent by Nikolay (Petrovich Petrenko). In his letter which I have in front of us here, he asks: What is the present state of affairs on the approval of the SALT II treaty in the U.S. Senate? Oleg Nikolayevich, please.

Ratification of SALT II

[Anichkin] Before answering your question, Valeriy Ivanovich, it seems to me necessary to look a little more widely at various trends in the foreign policy of the U.S. administration.

Recently, as you know, rather contradictory signals have been emanating from Washington, and from these it has been difficult to formulate a more or less definite notion of the foreign policy intentions of the U.S. administration. Their contradictoriness, emotionality and at times even chaotic nature makes one think again that the United States has no consistency at all in conducting policy towards positive aims.

In the statements of the President, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense one can trace the accent that the United States should be the most powerful state militarily, should be second to none in this respect. At the same time it is openly stated that the United States is ready to use force to defend regions of so-called vital interest to the United States, regardless of how far they are from the U.S. borders. The Pentagon's military concepts are becoming more aggressive. The theoretical doctrines are being implemented in practice; it is a question of a considerable increase in the military budget. A program is being drawn up for stepping up the country's unprecedented military might, which envisages the creation of new types and systems of armaments, including strategic ones.

[Kosovan] But on the other hand, Oleg Nikolayevich, there are reports from various U.S. news sources that the United States is not renouncing the continuation of the policy of detente, that it seeks peace and the insurance of security.

[Anichkin] Indeed, Valeriy Ivanovich, reports are appearing which indicate that the administration intends once again to seek ratification of the SALT II treaty in the Senate. However, soon after such statements, completely different speeches are made which again repeat phrases about the need to delay ratification and, perhaps, even revise the treaty, and so on.

In the light of this there are grounds to talk about the inconsistency of Washington's policies.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, many of our listeners, for example Aleksey Ivanovich Khromov from Krivoy Rog and Dmitriy Alekseyevich Sukhanov from Moscow, point out that in his State of the Union Message the President put the question of ratifying the SALT II treaty in last place on the list of foreign policy priorities.

[Anichkin] Yes, and this decision is perhaps one of the most inconsistent and contradictory ones. Washington apparently ignores the fact that this treaty is commonly admitted to be the largest measure since the war in the sphere of arms limitation. As you know, it concerns not only the limitation of existing strategic armaments, their quantity and quality, but also opens up prospects for a further considerable curbing of the arms race. It is equally advantageous both to the Soviet Union and the United States. It serves both equally in providing security. In the past the wise thought was frequently expressed that the second stage of the treaty on limiting strategic armaments was essential regardless of whether good or bad relations existed or were developing between the USSR and the United States.

When the White House took the decision to, so to speak, freeze or postpone indefinitely the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement, attempts were made to justify this step by saying that the Soviet Union, allegedly, should be punished in connection with the events in Afghanistan. Thus, the administration, as you can see, agreed with the opponents of the treaty who consider that it is less advantageous to the United States and more necessary to the Soviet Union, and that it was virtually a favor to the Soviet Union and a reward for good behavior.

[Kosovan] By the way, Oleg Nikolayevich, our listener Aleksandr Petrovich (Tapcheyev) from the village of Borovka, Orenburgskaya Oblast, asks a very reasonable question: Did Washington really think that such a measure would have any effect?

[Anichkin] I do not think they expected it to. In any event, the U.S. capital should have known that this would not have any effect. The experience of the past is eloquent proof of this. The decision was the result of an emotional approach to recent events in the world, in an attempt to exert influence on them, especially in conditions of the pre-election campaign. At this time, apparently, it is still too early to judge whether realism will triumph in Washington in appraising the prospects for limiting strategic armaments and, in particular, with regard to the SALT II treaty.

Nevertheless, as we have already said, there have been reports recently from various sources about the administration's intention to reactivate, to revive, the process of ratification of this treaty, although it is to be noted that this is a purely internal discussion. Judging by press reports there is increasingly persistent talk of this in spite of the fact that the political atmosphere remains unfavorable and the administration, as the facts show, is doing nothing to promote an improvement in the situation. On the contrary, as is everywhere apparent, the administration is promoting a whipping up of psychosis in the country.

[Kosovan] But, all the same, how is one to explain the appearance of such reports? Can it be a question of the appearance of a new U.S. approach to this problem? These questions are touched upon in the letters from Sergey Nikiforovich (Kunitsin) from Krasnodar, Yuriy Vasilievich Rogov from Moscow and others.

[Anichkin] If such an approach really exists, it could have several explanations. First, the freezing of ratification has not led and could not lead to any punishment of the Soviet Union, as Washington had dreamed. Second, it is not impossible that the conviction has grown in U.S. political circles that in the absence of the treaty there are not and would not be any other factors which would restrain or limit nuclear armaments.

There is also other aspects which realistically thinking politicians cannot but take into account. It is a question of the global nature of the second stage of the limitation of strategic armaments. Unless this agreement is put into effect it is not possible to begin talks about a new agreement in which other states are directly interested. Without this treaty, other measures aimed at curbing the continuing arms race will be harmed in one way or another, or totally undermined.

Such measures include, for example, the talks on the banning of all nuclear tests, the Vienna talks on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe, the talks on banning chemical and biological weapons. The absence of the SALT II treaty could have a negative effect on the problem of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. It is no secret that Israel, Pakistan and the Republic of South Africa are dying to create a nuclear arsenal.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, here is the final question contained in a letter from (Martyev) from Krasnoyarskiy Kray. What are the possible consequences of the delay in putting into effect the second stage of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic armaments?

[Anichkin] With the delay in putting into operation of the SALT II treaty even more problems might arise which might prove difficult to overcome. There is yet another very serious point: The treaty might be outdated without coming into effect. This year, the year of the presidential elections, its ratification, as past experience shows, is not very likely. But one should not forget that next year the Protocol affixed to the treaty expires; it envisages measures to control American cruise missiles. Naturally, the question arises, can the treaty be acceptable if its Protocol on cruise missiles is not extended? As you know, time does not stand still. The arms race continues. Its pace clearly outstrips the pace of reaching agreements on questions of limiting it. New weapons systems are already at the development stage; and the limitation of the number and qualitative characteristics of these will not lend itself to mutual checking. This means that in several directions matters might go so far that the possibility disappears for concluding checkable agreements on limiting the arms race.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Sources of Pan-Islamism

[Kosovan] I have before me a letter from Kagir Norulovich (Sabayev) from the village of (Apatovo), Tatarskaya ASSR, who asks about pan-Islamism and its sources.

Pan-Islamism as a reactionary, religious-political current originated in the second half of the 19th century. At first it spread among the Turkish landowners and bourgeoisie and then among the propertied classes of other Muslim countries.

Pan-Islamism preached unification into one state of all peoples professing Islam allegedly to fight the penetration of foreign capital into the Muslim countries of the Orient.

By means of pan-Islamism the ruling classes, stirring up national and religious discord, sought to strengthen their positions and to stifle the revolutionary movement in the countries of the Orient. Afterwards the leaders of the pan-Islamic movement attempted to unite on an anti-communist basis the reactionary regimes of the Muslim countries. But, however hard the pan-Islamists tried to present their movement as some independent association of Oriental peoples, they did not succeed in doing this.

Its reactionary essence manifested itself especially vividly during the years of the cold war. At precisely that time an attempt was made to knock together, under the aegis of the United States and Britain, a bloc of Muslim countries, at the beginning within the framework of the Baghdad Pact and then of CENOT.

However, following the obvious failures of the bloc policy in the Near and Middle East, utilization of Islam for splitting national liberation movements remains one of the traditional methods of neo-colonialism.

At the same time, the victory of the anti-monarchist revolution in Iran and the isolation of Cairo, which concluded a separate treaty with Israel, have revealed in a new fashion some tendencies and potentialities of the Islamic movement. An intensifying process for the consolidation of the Islamic countries on an anti-imperialist basis is being observed. Progressive tendencies have started to manifest themselves more boldly. After all, religion just as nationalism has two sides, a progressive and a reactionary one. Each of them manifests itself in its own way at various stages of social development depending on where, when, and, most importantly, which classes put forward national and religious slogans, whose interests they reflect and which aims they pursue.

But this theme requires treatment on its own and we will continue it in later broadcasts.

Spanish Nationalities Question

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, if one judges by the press, the wave of terror in Spain has taken on a particularly wide scale in the Basque country.

[Krasikov] Yes, quite true. A part of the terrorists calling themselves left-wing are requiring not autonomy, but the complete separation of the Basque country from Spain, and certain organs of the Spanish press directly point out that the terrorist organizations receive aid from the special services of the United States, which is interested in maintaining political instability in Spain. Why? Well, because they evidently reckon that in such conditions it will be easier for them to put pressure on Spain in order to draw that country into the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

[Kosovan] Suarez' Union of the Democratic Center has reason to be sorry about the results of the voting in the referendums.

[Krasikov] To a certain extent, yes, no doubt. In Andalusia he called on the voters to abstain but the majority of them still came to the polls and voted for the draft drawn up by the socialists and communists. In the Basque country and in Catalonia the government, on the contrary, reckoned on the support of the population. However, it ended up somewhere in the background.

And yet, in my view, Prime Minister Suarez and the members of the Union of the Democratic Center led by him can be satisfied with something at least--and with something quite important, I would say.

What? With the fact that, one way or another, they have assisted in initiating a solution to the nationalities question in Spain. Of course, the settlement of that problem would have been impossible without long years of struggle, the struggle that was waged against fascism by the broad masses of the Spanish people, one which they waged both in the gloomiest years of Francoism and in the transitional period. And a particularly great contribution to that struggle, we know, was made by the inhabitants of outlying regions. Therefore, it has to be said, clearly, that the triumph of the ideas of autonomy is the direct result of the selfless efforts which were made by the most oppressed nationalities for the defense of their rights and interests. There can be no surprise after that, generally, that the greatest successes at the elections in the Basque country and in Catalonia were attained by the local political parties and organizations.

Be that as it may, it would be a mistake, I think, to forget that advance towards the national, I mean, to the solution of the national question was attained not without the participation of the central government in Madrid. After all, showing realism and understanding of the necessity, I would say inevitability, of democratic changes, it has actively taken part in overcoming the vestiges of Francoism and in building a modern Spain, a state where the Basques, Catalans and the representatives of other nationalities can expect the same respect for their rights and traditions as the Castilians. The new authorities in Spain have to no small degree helped in insuring that the inevitable changes should be attained as a result of peaceful evolution, without serious explosions and shocks and without another civil war.

That is, we see that Spain is moving forward on the path of democratization, on the path of consolidating the gains which have been achieved in recent years as a result of the elimination of the dictatorship of Franco and as a result of the adoption of the new Spanish Constitution.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

Ivan Sergeyevich Gnedyshev from Krasnodar, Sergey Vasilyevich Voronin from Leningrad, Levin from Saratovskaya Oblast, Yashukevich from the village of (Zashirino), Vitebiskaya Oblast, Engineer Perezhegin from the town of Bratsk and many others ask to be told about the Kharakhorum highway.

History of Kharakhorum Highway

This road basically coincides with the ancient caravan route from Europe to Asia which went down in history under the name of the silk route. It was precisely by this road that the great Italian traveler Marco Polo arrived from Venice in Beijing in the 14th century. The whimsically winding ribbon of the 8-meter-wide and over 800 km long highway climbs to a height of up to 5,000 meters above sea-level in some sections of the Kharakhorum mountain range. It took almost 10 years to build this road. The decision to build it was taken by China and Pakistan soon after the Pakistani-Indian war in 1965. However, in practice building the Kharakhorum highway--it is also called the Himalaya highway--was started in 1959.

III. 1 Apr 80

CC 6

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

The road was built by more than 20,000 Chinese servicemen and approximately 60,000 Pakistanis. The Kharakhorum highway originates in the Pakistani town of Abbottabad near Islamabad and joins the road built by the Chinese across the Aksai Chin Indian territory occupied by them, and further, across it, a network of new military-strategic lines of communications in Tibet as far as the town of Kashgar in Sinkiang Province.

One more detail: Although the Kharakhorum highway formally ends in the Pakistani capital, the Islamabad-Karachi highway is in fact its extension. And this means that a through motor route has formed between China and Karachi, the major port on the Arabian Sea.

The Kharakhorum highway enables China to transfer troops and equipment to the Indian borders rapidly and in great numbers. According to information in the possession of the Indian Government, China has opened secret courses in the area of the Kharakhorum at which Chinese specialists train sabotage groups for subversive actions in the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Kharakhorum highway is also being used by Beijing for hostile actions against Afghanistan. It is by this highway that weapons are being transferred for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries which China is aiding.

When this road was opened quite a few statements were made to the effect that it is designed to serve the expansion of trade. The facts, however, show that this highway is being used by Beijing for its expansionist and hegemonistic aims.

'STUDIO-9' PARTICIPANTS DISCUSS DETENTE, 'CHINA CARD'

LD291948 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

["Studio Nine" Program moderated by Valentin Zorin, Soviet television and radio political observer, with participation by Professor Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Nikolay Shishlin, head of the group of CPSU Central Committee Consultants.]

[Text] The participants in the discussion noted that Washington has decided to freeze detente and worsen the world political situation and to some extent has succeeded in this. It is true that Washington has clearly not succeeded in (producing) a political scenario to follow the U.S. intentions. Vadim Zagladin stressed the fact of the existence of concern among West European nations due to the worsening international situation and growing confrontation.

He referred to his experiences in meeting West European activists of various orientations which had revealed a clear desire for doing away with the state of confrontation and striving for further following the road of detente. After all, Europe has gained so much from detente. In addition, countries which managed to establish good political relations with the East, to develop economic and cultural contacts, had gained the most. Much less had been gained by those states which did not manage it. Least of all had been gained by the United States because it either failed to achieve this state of affairs, or did not want to.

Referring to Washington's political scenario, Vadim Zagladin said it was aimed, above all, at securing a change in the balance of forces on the world arena to the detriment of the Soviet Union, to the detriment of the socialist community and all forces for peace and socialism.

This was one aspect. The other was the attempt to secure even greater subordination of its partners, to tidy up--so to say--the Atlantic family. It is obvious then that the scenario could not fail but to evoke a reaction of opposition. [Moscow TASS in English at 2010 GMT on 29 March 1980 in a similar report adds the following:

"Speaking of the Washington-provoked anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign in Western Europe, Zagladin said that a new element, one borrowed from the American press, has been added to the propaganda arsenal. Political accusations against the Soviet Union and the communists are now based not only on a distortion of their positions but also on invented facts.

[This refers, for instance, to the French Communist Party against which they are using "a method of personal attacks and groundless insults." The campaign now conducted against the General Secretary of French Communist Party Georges Marchais is based "on fabrications, on insinuations which are ascribed to him without any grounds whatsoever or with reference to rather dubious or non-existent sources"]

As far as the Soviet Union was concerned, Vadim Zagladin said, its position is that detente should be continued, the road of cooperation outlined by the CSCE in Helsinki followed, and the campaign for peace among all nations pursued.

Nikolay Shishlin emphasized in this connection the great importance of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Who knows, Shishlin said, perhaps if it is properly prepared, the conference could lead to thwarting the unproductive stand adopted by the West which has destroyed the basis for talks on medium-range missiles, and help to prepare a platform which would make it possible to arrive at solutions which would be in the interest of all sides.

Nikolay Shishlin recalled Leonid Brezhnev's words dealing with the fact that Soviet doors are always open for talks. The Soviet Union is ready to either limit or do away with every kind of weapon if it is accompanied by strict observance of the principle of equal security of all sides.

Participants in the Studio-Nine discussion discussed events in and around China. Of late, both the United States and its NATO partners have been especially active in playing the Chinese card. But, Nikolay Shishlin pointed out, China is not in this case a passive party. China is not a subject of an American play but a well-established actor on world policy, which is performing on the basis of a hard hegemonistic position. While trying to accommodate the United States and the Europeans, China is inflexible in its aims and guided by its own expansionist plans and is arming itself to this end. Growing tension, in Beijing leaders' calculations, reduces the freedom of action of progressive forces and paves the way for Chinese expansion. But clearly, China needs tension for other reasons, too. External tension makes it possible for the Chinese leadership to keep a tight grip on the situation in its own country because that situation is unstable. The struggle in the highest echelons of the Chinese leadership is also continuing. And so, speaking generally, the Chinese orientation toward rapprochement with capitalist countries and a rabidly anti-Soviet course, are, when it comes to it, contrary to the vital interests of Chinese people. In this situation China, and certain powers in China, have to find a solution and will obviously search for it.

Obviously, everything will depend on the way international events develop. At present, the world situation is complicated. At the same time, we face the future with optimism, Nikolay Shishlin said, because of certain long-term factors which will decide the future, referring, above all, to the shift in the balance of power between socialism and capitalism, between the USSR and the United States. In recent years, the achievement of parity in the military sphere has been a new and unprecedented phenomenon. The Soviet Union will not strive for advantage; that is not our aim, but we shall preserve parity. Our optimism is based on the analysis of real, objective processes now taking place in the world, underpinned by the secure policy followed by the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community--a policy intended to insure that humanity continues to follow the road of peace, detente and social progress.

STOYANOV SCORNS MOVES TO HOLD 'ALTERNATIVE' OLYMPICS

LD311513 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[M. Stoyanov article under the rubric "International Notes": "With Sour Dough"]

[Text] The Washington administration's attempts to "bake" an anti-Olympic pie have obviously been kneaded from sour dough. The transatlantic visitors to the European capitals have added every kind of "spice" to this rather bitter dish--including blackmail, threats and promises--but few people have been found who are willing to sample their concoction.

The latest attempt to create an anti-Olympic front was made in the French city of Strasbourg which is renowned for its famous pies. But the American pie with the blatantly anti-Olympic filling was not a success here. The conference of sports ministers from the European Council countries, convened under pressure from the U.S. administration, which is issuing provocative demands for a "boycott" of the summer games in Moscow, finished early. The representatives of the major West European states and their national committees, as the meeting showed, do not want to support the unseemly action of J. Carter's administration. G.R. Baum, FRG minister of the interior, who participated in the conference, was forced to admit that representatives of only 3 of the 21 European Council countries have declared their readiness to follow the United States.

Indeed it seems that both the meeting in Strasbourg and the recently completed meeting in Geneva on the same subject were organized behind closed doors so that nobody would know of the failure of Washington's unseemly campaign--a campaign which envisages in particular the holding of "alternative games" to counterbalance the games in Moscow. Precisely for this purpose Lloyd Cutler, the American President's envoy who is usually the adviser to the White House on legal questions, was sent on a mission to Geneva.

The meeting on the shores of Lake Geneva has ended and it transpired that the "emperor is naked." The provocative venture has failed shamefully. The only thing which it would seem its organizers could boast of is a certain saving on representatives' expenses. After all, despite the strongest pressure from the U.S. administration, representatives from such West European states as the FRG, France and Italy did not come to Geneva. And their colleagues from Canada, Portugal, the Philippines and Costa Rica, decided to limit themselves to the role of observers.

Realizing that the "alternative" operation was bankrupt, its main strategists, the role of which was entrusted to the abovementioned Cutler and D. Hurd, British minister of state for the foreign and Commonwealth office, considered it best to put on a brave face. It turns out, according to them, that the matter discussed was not a boycott of the Olympic games at all but merely the desire to "help the sportsmen who will not go to the Olympic games to meet at other (!) competitions."

It is true that such an interpretation obviously contradicted the official declaration by Washington and London of their intention to hold "alternative sporting games." But it is not the first time that the opponents of the Moscow Olympics have put their foot in it of late. Evidently the confusion of the participants at the Geneva meeting was so great that they did not even succeed in agreeing with regard to some final wordings. Whereas the Honorable Douglas Hurd admitted that "none of the major sporting organizations support the idea of alternative games," Cutler, indulging in wishful thinking claimed that there is supposedly cooperation with the international federations.

The reality, though, is that even the leadership of the organizing committee for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games has condemned attempts to boycott the Moscow games, stating that "alternative" competitions "would be detrimental to our common goals." And the British labor politician D. Howell noted that the Geneva meeting's participants are simply trying to ignore the fact that 104 countries have already accepted the invitation to participate in the 1980 Olympics.

So the White House agent is obviously out of step with the facts. The unhealthy racket over the Olympic games has yet another noteworthy feature. U.S. and British ruling circles are evidently trying to use it in order to distract the attention of ordinary citizens from the difficult situation which has developed in their countries' economies. So would it not be better to pay attention to the solution of the urgent internal tasks and not engage in provocative fuss which does not reduce the army of unemployed or bring down the level of inflation.

Not to mention the fruitlessness of the attempts of those circles who are trying to prevent the Olympic flame from being lit in the Soviet capital. There is no and can be no alternative to the Olympics in Moscow.

TECHNICAL MEETING ON COVERAGE OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS OPENS

LD311900 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--An international meeting of technical experts on questions pertaining to the coverage of the 22nd Summer Olympics Games has opened here today. Taking part in the discussions on the subject "Moscow Olympics on television screen and on the air" are representatives of 27 countries--directors and heads of technical services of more than twenty major T.V. and radio broadcasting corporations and unions, among them the International Radio and Television Organization [OIRT], the European, Latin American, Arab and Asian broadcasting unions, the biggest television and radio companies of Britain, the USA, Canada, Japan, France, the FRG, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland and other countries.

The participants in the meeting made a tour of Moscow, went to the new Olympic television and radio complex and familiarized themselves with the technical transmitting equipment of a number of sports installations of the Olympics-80.

ID292014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1501 GMT 29 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, 29 March, TASS--We transmit the full text of an article by Vladimir Burmin, "Cobra Ace," from today's issue of IZVESTIYA:

In the article "Failure of Operation Pine Stump" (IZVESTIYA No 74), we told of the use by the American special services of apparatus for conducting radioelectronic reconnaissance. More concretely, we described a complex multipurpose system, housed in a sphere 19 cm in diameter and camouflaged as a stump. Let us remind you that this apparatus was designed to carry out automatic reconnaissance and later transmit the data obtained--in coded form--to artificial earth satellites, aircraft or "information receivers on the ground."

What do these "ground receivers" consist of? Among them are, for example, a system of shortwave and ultrashortwave aerials raised to the height of a Moscow 10-story house.

The roof of the house is a roof, meant, of course, above all, to protect the residents from bad weather. Sometimes roofs are the scenes of expeditions by tomcats. But the roof of No 19/23 Thaikovskiy Street in Moscow has, for over a quarter of a century, been the exclusive possession of the American special services. There is literally not room on it for an apple to fall. Every square centimeter is strictly accounted for. To convince oneself of this, it is enough to glance at a photograph of the roof of that house, under which the American Embassy has been functioning since 1954.

Remember that this whole "forest" of aeriels, cabins and superstructures, resembling a scientific radio center grew up illegally. Its appearance was not pictured either by the original agreement for the renting of No 19/23, or in subsequent documents. Moreover, the Soviet organs of power repeatedly drew the attention of the American Embassy to the impudent guerrilla activity being indulged in on the roof by its staff--or, more precisely, by that particular section of its staff that consists of regular employees of the residencies [residutura] of the CIA and DIA.

The U.S. Embassy staff moved into the building in 1954, just when a report of the Hoover committee was being compiled, the introduction to which spoke, inter alia, of completely secret CIA operations. We quote from it: "...This is a game without rules. The generally accepted norms of behavior do not apply... We must...learn to carry out subversive work and sabotage work and destroy our enemies by more clever, more sophisticated and more effective methods..."

In actual fact this was a straightforward directive to U.S. special services to escalate intelligence activities against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth. Secret design bureaus, laboratories and firms have begun to work with an even greater intensity in that direction. Making use of scientific and technical developments, they produced all sorts of espionage equipment including equipment for radiotechnical surveillance. It was the aerials and special posts of these services that "adorned" the roof of the U.S. Embassy house in Moscow as long ago as 1955.

At present, the program of radiotechnical surveillance conducted from the building of the U.S. Embassy and aimed against the Soviet Union has the codename of "Cobra Ace." All its posts are run by the subsection of the U.S. Defense Department known as NSA.

The NSA was set up in a secret memorandum of President Truman in 1952. The unpublished statute of the agency noted that its apparatus should deal with the electronic surveillance of international communications systems.

The tasks of the NSA also included the checking of international telegrams and other forms of communications and the registration of various government departmental messages containing phrases and words which could be regarded as "prearranged."

It should be noted that the U.S. Congress never confirmed the establishment of the NSA. To this day, the budget of the NSA as such is not approved, either. This expenditure is buried under false headings in the budget of the Defense Department. In 1975, the head of the NSA, in his first public address in the U.S. House of Representatives, stated that the NSA's capacity to check intercity telephone conversations derived from the powers of the president as supreme commander in chief and were not limited by the Constitution.

The chief of the NSA obviously was at odds with the American Constitution which, first of all, requires that Congress should issue laws and set up various government establishments, and which second stipulates that all government expenditure be publicly accounted for. However, the American Constitution and American reality are two different things... another proof of that can be found in the whole subversive activity of the NSA which conflicts with the American Constitution at every step. Describing NSA's secret operations, the chairman of the committee for investigating activities of intelligence organisations, Senator Church, stated on one occasion: "The U.S. Government has perfected technical means to such an extent that it is now possible to check transmissions conducted by air between vessels at sea and between military subunits on land.... However, these same capacities can also be utilized within the country against American citizens. Americans no longer have any right to the privacy of their personal life, as it has become possible to check everything: telephone conversations and telegrams. Soon there will be no place where one can hide away from this!"

We do not intend to touch here on the matter of internal espionage being conducted by the United States or on the constant violation of the rights of American citizens. This is a subject of special consideration--a topic that, however, through its ties with the NSA is connected with the "Cobra Ace" anti-Soviet program of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Having set up on the roof of a rented building a center involved in radio technical intelligence work and in radio interception of communications channels, the NSA regularly carries out interception sessions aimed at certain areas of Moscow and the Moscow region. It is significant that the antenna installations and booths have nothing to do with the organization of communications with, let us say, Washington or New York, and still less with receiving Moscow television programs although outwardly they look like television aerials. The joint owners of the upper stories of the embassy have categorically forbidden the inhabitants of house 19/23 to use the aerials on the roof for receiving television programs or to install additional ones without permission. It has been suggested to them that for these purposes they be satisfied with "exclusively indoor aerials" and that this instruction "cannot be appealed..."

Reports on the activities of the embassy residents have appeared on more than one occasion in the American press itself. It was reported, for instance, that the embassy eavesdrops on radio telephone conversations in the cars of senior officials of the CPSU and Soviet Government. At the same time neither the CIA or any other U.S. departments have publicly refuted these outrageous facts, thereby demonstrating their tacit acknowledgement to the existence of radiotechnical intelligence. A bombshell exploded in 1973 when the White House, according to an American press report, ordered a stop to the publication of materials about CIA eavesdropping. They silenced the newspapers but the volume of intelligence work became even more extensive.

A TASS report (IZVESTIYA No 136 in 1978) particularly emphasized that special posts in the U.S. Embassy building for a long time had been conducting radioelectronic intelligence designed to intercept communications lines, including radio telephone lines. It was also recalled that the competent Soviet organs possess the authentic intelligence tasks and operators' logbooks of the above-mentioned posts.

Let us quote a few extracts from these documents.

The general tasks of the radiotechnical intelligence posts (RTR):

--The daily checking of the state and operation regime of the antimissile defense systems in the Moscow zone;

--The thorough checking of the radioelectronic means of antiaircraft systems, especially such elements as search and tracking radar signals and antiaircraft missile control systems;

--The study of the navigation systems, communications and fire control of various types of planes, both those already in existence in defense, as well as new models which are undergoing tests in Moskovskaya Oblast.

Particular importance is attached to determining the parameters of emissions and the characteristics of emission systems so that if need be, their normal operations can be hampered with the help of directed interference.

The methodical instructions of the RTR posts's operator:

--Intercepted signals should be taped and all their parameters should be defined: frequency, type of modulation, form of impulses, direction of their source, etc;

--The task of the reconnaissance of the means and lines of communication includes such elements as intercepting radio exchanges between satellites and orbital stations and the Moskovskaya Oblast control center; the monitoring of government and defense radio relay lines and the use of the "Molniya-3" space communication system.

Let us add by the way that certain lines of communication represent a special interest. In one of the coded telegrams sent from the center to a post it is said:

"Darrel (name of an official on the air attache's staff at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Air Force Master Sergeant D. Norman): We have received an official task concerning communication line working from Azimuth 205 degrees and 200 degrees which begins to function at midnight. The task consists of recording the radio mission from 0300 to 0600 local time. The same amount of copies as hitherto is to be made. We will assess the contents of these additional recordings and we will adopt a decision.... We realize that to begin work at such an ungodly hour is tough, but it is imperative that we should obtain good interceptions of this line of communication...."

It should be noted that the results of the interception were sent to the center for an addressee with a prearranged name: A-654.

Specific tasks for radiotechnical surveillance:

With regard to aircraft:

"Investigate fully all signals connected with the flights of aircraft having telemetric equipment onboard. Of the greatest interest are the emissions of new weapon systems and new variants of familiar signals. It is necessary to produce a simultaneous recording of telemetric signals and of other emissions of the given aircraft, which are of interest to intelligence."

With regard to rocket systems:

"Record throughout the duration of the interception as many similar signals as possible and establish their mutual relation in the process of conducting training or combat firings, as well as the sequence of the changes in the regimes of their functioning."

Excerpt from a posted account:

"The signals appeared when the aircraft started its flight and moved toward the base at 1344 and disappeared at 1355, exactly 3 minutes after the pilot had reported that at 1352 he had begun to descend. At 1410, from the azimuth of 120 degrees, one more such signal was intercepted; this signal, however, was not related to anything. Four minutes after the landing of the aircraft with telemetric equipment the signal was still in the air."

We hesitate to say who actually produced that report. However, it has been established on good authority that in the last few years the staff of the DIA setup in Moscow has included qualified specialists--experts in electronics and specialized equipment and with a knowledge of the Russian language. Senior officials of DIA, for instance, noted in particular the spy "work" of Sergeant Cool.

The analysis of documents at the disposal of the Soviet counterintelligence service makes it possible to draw one more conclusion: It turns out that not everything is going well in the Western spy community. Despite the fact that there exist joint intelligence bureaus which include the United States, Britain, Canada and other NATO countries, many coded telegrams and data from posts of radiotechnical surveillance bear special markings which forbid, in the strictest possible manner, the communication of their contents to any of the above-mentioned partners in espionage, other than the U.S. special services. In other words, there is evidence of distrust.

We could end the story here. But there is something else that stands out. First, it was noticed a long time ago that the U.S. administration is at great pains to try and justify the espionage operations of the American special services by appealing to the "Soviet military threat."

Yet it is clear even from the documents cited above that the American special services pay close attention to reconnaissance of air defense and missile defense installations, known to be part of the Soviet Union's defensive systems. This is perfectly clear proof of the aggressive designs of the United States itself, in which an active part is assigned to U.S. intelligence.

In a word, the professionals from the U.S. special services are carrying out official orders and getting on with the job, leaving it to the politicians and the media to hold forth about the "Soviet military threat," "the machinations of Moscow," and so on.

And, second, it seems strange that despite the assurances in November 1977 by Aaron, deputy assistant of the U.S. President for national security affairs, that were no plans whatsoever of restoring (after a fire) the booth posts and special aerials on the embassy roof, everything has returned to what it was before.

Now the highest part of the roof (with an area of 120-150 square meters) has been constructed from so-called "radiotransparent material" allowing the location of the aerial installations of the reconnaissance apparatus under total cover in the garret. By now, construction work has ended. Three new 4-meter high structures, each with a volume of up to 30 cubic meters, have appeared on the foundations of the burned out booth posts. It would seem that the network of shortwave and VHF aerial installations has gone into operation.

By all accounts, the reconstruction of outside aeriels was needed in a hurry by the residents and the NSA because of the delivery from the United States of a new automated radiotechnical reconnaissance system called (VG-1240) that is equipped with a computer with a big memory for controlling the system and processing information. In a word, everything confirms the belief expressed in the TASS report that illegal subversive activity by the U.S. Embassy against the Soviet Union is being stepped up.

It seems that this activity is even being advertised by Washington as a strange kind of "compensation" for the loss of U.S. intelligence posts in Iran. Up-to-date intelligence apparatus is transferred from the United States into our country on special flights carrying diplomatic freight; intelligence "diplomats" are attempting to carry out operations whereby radioelectronic automatic apparatus for collecting intelligence data in the areas of defense installations will be set up.

Guided by the ancient Latin saying "a drop wears away a stone not through force but through frequent dropping," the U.S. special services have apparently decided to introduce every available means into the dirty anti-Soviet game (a Hoover commission report urged this as long back as 1954).

But you can be sure, gentlemen: The Soviet counterintelligence has the wherewithall to give a fitting answer to agent provocateurs and spies whatever their disguise.

WHITE HOUSE CAUGHT UNAWARE BY REPORT OF IRAN MESSAGE

LD312100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington--The White House has been caught unaware by the publication, in the Iranian and Swiss press, of the report that Iranian leaders were handed a message from U.S. President Carter through the Swiss Embassy in Tehran. In this message, according to Radio Tehran, Carter admitted that in its policy toward Iran the United States had made mistakes. The official White House spokesman, Powell, addressed a press conference with a very confusing statement: On the one hand, contrary to his previous assertion, he was compelled to admit the fact that Carter had dispatched the message. On the other hand he declared that neither the President nor any other U.S. official had dispatched any message to any Iranian statesman containing apologies for American policy with regard to Iran.

DEMCHENKO: 'SINISTER' DESIGNS AGAINST IRAN

LD311339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] Two circumstances have increased the attention given by the world press to the Iranian-American conflict: the arrival of the deposed shah in Cairo and the fresh wave of threats issuing from Washington against Iran.

The majority of foreign observers are agreed that the hurried dispatch to the banks of the Nile of the deposed monarch was organized on instructions from the American administration. This was done to save it from the just anger of the Iranian people literally on the eve of the day when Iran was to present the Panamanian Government with a note demanding the handover of the shah. The U.S. Government had taken on itself a "firm pledge to give him every kind of help and assistance," said White House spokesman Powell, and noted that the American administration is scrupulously fulfilling these pledges and "has received neither direct nor indirect complaints that the United States is not keeping its word."

This statement was made at a moment when calls were being made in the U.S. press for pressure to be put on Iran so that it could not do other than give in to American will. Thus correspondent Kalb reports from Washington that "patience (?) is running out in the American capital and that in the near future political and economic sanctions may be implemented against Iran." He also adds that officials are admitting privately that "all measures other than military ones have been tried and have got nowhere." So that is the gist of the matter.

One can hear in the United States these days not only veiled, but also direct calls for teaching Iran a lesson, committing to action the naval and landing force massed in the Persian Gulf area.

One of the main tasks set for these forces from the very outset was to deal a blow to the Iranian revolution, that is a return to gunboat diplomacy, to the times when disputes were decided by means of the mailed fist, crude blackmail and pressure. The point at issue is, as a matter of fact, a return to the imperial policy of the epoch of colonial seizures and spheres of influence. It is an open secret also that U.S. imperialism would like to rely for support on some reactionary forces in Iran, reach agreement with them and then use them with its aims, in a word, again draw that country into the orbit of its policy by any means, both diplomatic and by means of military pressure, and deprive it of its true independence.

The activity started by Washington around the deposed shah is, in all evidence, just one of the methods of implementing such sinister designs.

U.S. DIPLOMATS SUING IRAN FOR DAMAGES

LD282108 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 28, TASS--In the atmosphere of the anti-Iranian campaign conducted by Washington some of the American diplomats who served in Tehran displayed purely American enterprise when they decided to sue the Iranian Government for "damages". They are three of the six American diplomats who illegally escaped from Tehran in January with false Canadian passports and forged Iranian visas. The trio--Mr and Mrs Lijek, former consular staff members, and H. Lee Schatz, who was an attache in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran--filed a suit with the U.S. Federal Court on Thursday demanding as many as 90 million dollars in damages. But this is not all. The parents of the couple brought up the figure to 110 million dollars. Earlier five American hostages who were released by Iranian students and who returned to the USA also estimated "the moral damage" they suffered. In their suit filed with the same court they demand 210 million dollars in damages. It is noteworthy that all of them filed their "suits" with an American court which has no right to hear cases involving Iran. The American press says that the three above mentioned American diplomats hope to recover the money they want through the U.S. [word indistinct] of the treasury from the Iranian assets in the USA frozen by the U.S. President as an economic sanction against Iran. In other words, diplomats of the U.S. State Department claim the money which belongs to the Iranian people and which is illegally withheld by the American administration. It is easy to assume that if an American court satisfies the claims of all those diplomats and other officials of the U.S. who wish to fill their pockets at Iran's expense, it may happen that there will be nothing left to "defreeze".

CARTER ADMINISTRATION TRYING TO GAIN LEAD IN SPACE WEAPONRY

ID281607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[G. Sibiriyakov and A. Khabarov article: "In a Dangerous Orbit; United States Accelerating the Development of Space Weapons"]

[Text] In terms of the level of appropriations, the sophistication and level of technical equipment of the industrial base and employment of a highly skilled work force the U.S. space program ranks only below arms development and manufacture. Total U.S. spending on space has already topped \$100 billion; more than 500,000 scientists, engineers, technicians and workers in one of America's major sectors--the aerospace industry--are now working directly on space projects.

Space projects are at the center of attention of the state's political leadership, the military department and big monopolies. Foreign commentators associate the military reorientation of the entire American space program with the Carter administration's occupancy of the White House. It is a question of accelerating the development of space weapon systems such as killer satellites armed with homing shells; laser arms and weapons utilizing beams of elementary high-energy particles, and so forth. The purpose of these plans has been formulated with cynical frankness in America's BUSINESS WEEK magazine: "Whoever can seize control of space--that main arena of future wars--will be able to change the correlation of forces so decisively that it will be tantamount to establishing world supremacy."

It must be said that the proportion of military space projects was quite large even in the past: According to the official assessments of C. Sheldon, leading American specialist of the U.S. Library of Congress Research Service, approximately 60 percent of all U.S. space launches were carried out in the interests of the Defense Department and more than 40 percent of all the money spent on space went on various military projects.

However, the military department is striving for more. The American "space" budget for 1980 totaled approximately \$8.2 billion--a sum shared equally between the Defense Department and NASA. This amount, the biggest in 10 years (in 1972 it equaled \$4.6 billion), evidently is not the limit. Experts of the American firm of Frost and Sullivan, who are well acquainted with the details of the backstage struggle for appropriations in Congress, have forecast an additional growth (by a further 65 percent) in appropriations for military space projects by 1981 against practically unchanged spending on work in the sphere of conquering space for peaceful purposes.

The reason for such an appreciable "list" toward the intensification of military space programs should be sought, above all, in the policy of the Carter administration. As long ago as 1977 the President issued a special communique emphasizing that so-called "national security" problems are determining factors in the formulation of state policy in the sphere of space. This was followed by a decision to set up under the National Security Council an interdepartmental committee to draft recommendations regarding policy in the sphere of U.S. space programs. The most influential figure on this organ is Defense Secretary H. Brown. The committee includes the President's adviser on national security affairs, representatives of the Defense Department, the State Department, the CIA, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and so forth. The list of "interested" parties alone is sufficient to judge the thrust and the activities of this committee.

In May 1978 the President adopted a decision based on the thesis that the Defense Department draw up plans to utilize civilian space funds for the resolution of military tasks.

In connection with these new American administration steps a number of U.S. press organs carried statements and proposals aimed at totally subordinating the whole American space program to the Defense Department.

NATION magazine, for example, called the separation of space projects into civilian and military--a division which has existed for 20 years--"an unnecessary luxury which the United States cannot afford," and called for the adoption of tough political decisions to insure the closer unity of these programs.

The joint development of the "space shuttle" reusable transport craft is named as an example of a "successful" step in this direction. The fact that the Defense Department really plays the dominant role in this project is evidenced, for example, by the fact that, against an overall reduction in the proposed number of "space shuttle" flights in 1980-1991, the number of flights in the Defense Department's interests remains practically unchanged and is even increasing. The present schedule provides that almost one flight in every four will be a military one.

The usually well-informed French magazine AIR ET COSMOS emphasizes that it is proposed to include in the very first 10 shuttle launches the delivery of several military communications and reconnaissance satellites into space, to test laser devices under Defense Department programs and to carry out a number of other projects with a clearly expressed military thrust.

The following question naturally arises in this connection: What is the main substance of the new stage which the American military space program could enter in the early eighties if measures are not taken, including measures in the sphere of international talks, with a view to preventing the development of the dangerous trends which have recently become apparent?

Until the mid-seventies the chief military-applied projects amounted mainly to insuring the armed forces' combat activities: They continued to use and improve air force and naval satellite systems for strategic and tactical communications, navigation (the navy's transit and (Taymeshn) systems), reconnaissance (the first generations of Big Bird satellites) and Geodesy (the Geos satellites) and conducted scientific research and development in the creation of new space technology, launch complexes and ground communications and tracking facilities for objects in space.

In mid-seventies, with the support of the Pentagon leadership and a number of politicians, the military-industrial corporations adopted a policy of the accelerated creation of space weapon systems in the desire to secure multimillion-dollar orders for new weapon systems.

The U.S. Defense Department has now developed a whole complex of programs for the creation of antisatellite arms. Among other projects a special place is occupied by the anti-satellite missile being created by the Vought Corporation. It has been named the (MNV) (miniature homing apparatus) and consists of a cylinder ringed with small missiles. It is proposed to launch this apparatus from on board an F-15 aircraft after rising to an altitude of 20-30 km. From there the "killer missiles" (as the American press calls them) will start seeking "targets" with the help of infrared sensors and on onboard computer.

Certain "brain trusts and planning bureaus," BUSINESS WEEK reports, are developing laser space weapon systems. The U.S. Defense Department has so far spent approximately \$1.5 billion on experimental design work in this direction.

A version of "camouflaged" or "silent" satellites is also being considered. Apparatuses of this sort will be "hidden" deep in space, where they will be "inactive" and, consequently, difficult to detect until switched on at a command from earth. In short, the "space strategists" are feverishly hunting for new ideas.

U.S. political and military leaders cite the hackneyed thesis of the supposedly increasing "Soviet space threat" as justifying the need to develop space weapons systems, as well as the acceleration of the strategic arms race. However, the arguments and facts cited here, as foreign commentators themselves admit, appear unconvincing and most frequently prove to be simply spurious invention. This is how they are evaluated by the American missile engineer R. Aldridge in the article "Who Will Fire the First Shot in Space?" published in NATION magazine: "They have always tried to make the American reader believe that the Russians have the potential to destroy American space apparatuses. However, it was precisely the Pentagon that developed anti-satellite systems in the sixties, and it has ambitiously been perfecting increasingly efficient interceptors for almost two decades."

Perry, U.S. under secretary of defense, recently declared in Congress that the United States is "making ever-increasing use of space systems for its armed forces."

Having embarked on the path of the race for not only ground but also space weapons, the U.S. administration, the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex are seeking to return the world to the period of the cold war and mutual suspicion so as to transfuse still more considerable resources into the military spheres. The consequences of such dangerous steps have had to be admitted by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, who once declared that "shifting the arms race into space would undermine the security not only of other countries but also our own security." However, there is no place for commonsense where everything is subordinated to the policy of hegemonism and aggression.

PLANS FOR 'SHARP INCREASE' IN QUICK REACTION CORPS

LD281347 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "The Pentagon's 'Strike Force'"]

[Text] New York, 20 March--The United States, which has embarked on a path of whipping up international tension, intends to sharply increase the numerical strength of the interventionist "quick reaction corps" as compared with original plans. As Gen E. Meyer, army chief of staff, stated in an interview for the New York TIMES, counting combat support subunits, the total numerical strength of the "corps" will total about 200,000 servicemen, whereas it was announced formerly that it would number 110,000 men.

"We are not only thinking about the Near East and the Persian Gulf," the American general admitted frankly. "Contingents could be sent into any other region." The "corps" will include subunits of all categories of troops, specially equipped and trained for hostilities in regions with different climates and topographies. As E. Meyer stated, they could operate in deserts and in the Arctic, in mountains, tropical jungles and city streets.

The basis of the "quick reaction forces" will be the 82d Air Borne Landing Division and the 101st Air Assault Division, the 24th Motorized Division and three brigades of Marines with 16,500 men each. Depending on the task set, they will be joined by appropriate naval and air forces. Thus, for instance, Meyer said, for occupying islands or coastal areas it is expedient to use marines, while for an inland offensive and for combat operations in the mountains infantry will be used, supported by helicopters and tanks. To supply these troops, three groups of five ships each will be set up and deployed in strategic parts of the globe.

It is clear from the general's remarks that it is the Pentagon's intention to create a new "strike force" for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states in any part of the world.

REVISED DRAFT BUDGET URGES INCREASED ARMS EXPENDITURE

LD011050 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 1, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vitaliy Gan, reports:

President Jimmy Carter forwarded to Congress a revised draft of the federal budget for the 1981 fiscal year. In an enclosed message he declared that the maintenance of the growth of prices in the country at the present level of close to 20 per cent annually would seriously damage American society and the American economy.

Judging from the submitted document, the administration embarked upon the well-trodden road of further reduction in internal expenditures as a means of combatting inflation. Laying emphasis on the necessity of strictest economy of resources, the White House shifts the main burden of the economic disorders to broad sections of the United States population.

The President envisages a cut of 17,200 million dollars in the next fiscal year and 2,600 million dollars in the current year for internal social programs. The budget this year predictably will have a deficit of 36,500 million dollars.

The revised draft budget cuts allocations for such vital programs as federal aid to local authorities, the development of public transport. Education and health appropriations are to be cut by 1,000 million dollars and the same amount will be taken off funds for creating new jobs.

At the same time the Washington administration, which proclaimed a course for wrecking detente and aggravating international tension, is going to increase appropriations for the Pentagon and is stepping up war preparations.

The United States President proposes that an overall ceiling be established for military expenditures in the next fiscal year at the amount of 164,500 million dollars, which is unprecedented in history, and exceeds by 2,700 million dollars the sum requested in January. In the 1982 and 1983 fiscal years, the Pentagon budget will be 196,900 and 209,300 million dollars respectively.

The President does not conceal that the increase in military expenditures is connected, above all, with the implementation of the global expansion of United States imperialism. He explains this, specifically, by the expansion of operations in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region, where Washington is pressing for the establishment of a military protectorate over oil sources.

MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCES AMERICAN BROADCASTS VIA CUBA

LD311020 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 29 March carried the following announcement in a "DX" program for radio amateurs:

"First of all, I'd like to tell listeners from the United States East Coast that they can tune in to Radio Moscow programs in English on a mediumwave band of 500 meters. The frequency is 600 kilohertz or 0.60 megahertz. The times of broadcasts beamed via Cuba are from 0400 to 0500, 1100 to 1400, 2000 to 2300 and from 2300 to 0400 GMT. We've already received a good deal of response from listeners in Florida, Massachusetts, Georgia and Pennsylvania. Listeners can pick up our transmissions even on their car radios."

JAPAN'S UPSURGE IN MILITARY PREPARATIONS CAUTIONED

ID281551 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Col V. Tatarnikov article: "Where the Threat to Japan Is Coming From"]

[Text] Certain circles in Japan have recently been systematically provoking a propaganda fuss about the "Soviet military threat." An anti-Soviet campaign is being fanned on the pretext of so-called military building on certain Soviet islands in the Kuril chain. The purpose is to present a distorted idea of the Soviet Union's political course and distract the Japanese people's attention from the real source of the threat to them. People in Tokyo are apparently yielding increasingly to the "cold war" winds blowing from across the ocean and are clearly revising mutual relations with the Soviet land. Whereas in the recent past Prime Minister Ohira was making public statements that the USSR is a "defensive state implementing a cautious foreign policy," in recent statements he has been talking about a "potential threat from the north." And in the parliamentary Budget Commission on 21 February Hosoda, chief of the Japan Defense Agency, raised the alarm about the existence of an "increasing potential threat from the Soviet Union, including a nuclear threat."

Loud calls can be heard in Japan for a buildup in the "Self-Defense Forces" and anti-Soviet sentiments are being whipped up. It is impossible not to see that this is being done under pressure from Washington. The Pentagon believes that Japan's contribution to America's Far East strategy is inadequate. By urging Japan to build up its military-industrial potential the United States is trying to make it play an increasingly active role within the framework of the Japanese-American military-political alliance and to involve it in the global anti-Soviet strategy. This has been manifested particularly clearly recently, now that the United States has adopted a course of exacerbating the international situation and undermining the detente process.

Cries from Washington on "upgrading" are taken up zealously for implementation by the Japanese Government. At present, as the Japanese press has repeatedly stressed, the Japan Defense Agency, under the pretext of the invented myth of the "Soviet Threat," is stepping up the increase in the armed forces and trying to introduce "emergency legislation" in the country--legislation in the event of war. It is becoming obvious that the campaign "on the threat from the north" is being conducted in order to justify the course of militarizing the country and expanding Japanese participation in U.S. strategy in the Far East.

Japan's further involvement in the Pentagon's military orbit and its readiness to cooperate with China constitute a dangerous course. The JAPAN TIMES newspaper once warned Japanese politicians: "In the past Japan has tried to insure its prosperity by means of military force, but that was its undoing." People in Tokyo now have apparently forgotten the lessons of history.

A decisive role is played in the revival of Japanese militarism by U.S. imperialist circles. The conclusion in 1951 of the San Francisco separate peace treaty and the "security treaty" laid the foundations for the Japanese-American military-political alliance and the creation of Japanese armed forces. In accordance with that "treaty" Japan was covered with a network of American military bases, where a large number of troops, combat aircraft and the ships of the 7th Fleet were deployed. There are now more than 45,000 American servicemen there. But that is not enough for Washington, and in accordance with the "basic principles of Japanese-American cooperation in the sphere of defense" adopted in 1978, additional commitments were foisted on Japan in the sphere of building up the armed forces and increasing expenditure on the maintenance of the American troops (\$700 million a year) and the Americans are guaranteed unimpeded utilization of Japanese territory in any military and political situation.

In violation of international agreements a military industry capable of producing modern armaments has been revived in Japan. Bypassing Article 9 of the Constitution, which says that "never again will ground, naval and air forces or other means of warfare be created," armed forces which surpass the former Japanese Army both in terms of the quantity of military hardware with which they are equipped and in terms of fire power are maintained under the title of "Self-Defense Forces." The plan for building the armed forces in 1980-1984 provides for a substantial qualitative improvement in the "Self-Defense Forces." It is planned to appropriate more than \$60 billion for its implementation, which is more than Japan's total military expenditure over the last 20 years. In accordance with this military program, a tank division and one mixed brigade are being formed in addition. The "Self-Defense Forces" will be supplied with about 300 new tanks, 200 self-propelled howitzers, more than 100 amphibious armored carriers, 200 planes and helicopters, about 40 combat ships and other up-to-date hardware.

Contrary to the Japanese Constitution, we are faced with an open desire on the part of the government to step up the Japanese armed forces' offensive potential. This is indicated not only by the rearmament plans, but also by Japan's participation in joint exercises with the naval forces of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in the central part of the Pacific ("Rimpac-80") and the planning of voyages by combat ships to the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic--far beyond Japan's borders. Talk on the "defensive nature" of the Japanese armed forces is no more than a pretext intended to confuse the country's public opinion.

History teaches that the arms race in Japan and the kindling of militarist hysteria are nothing new, it has all happened before. Many people in Japan, including in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, remember the consequences of that military boom. Is it necessary, one wonders, to repeat that terrible lesson?

The expediting of military preparations is meeting with wide support in Beijing, where they seek the development of Chinese-Japanese ties on an anti-Soviet basis and seek to obtain new Japanese armaments and technology to build up their own military-economic potential. At a meeting with a delegation of the Japan Defense Agency in Beijing Su Yue, PRC deputy defense minister, supported the U.S. demand on the need to increase Japan's military expenditure. Here the Japanese representatives agreed to develop research into military-strategic problems with China. The Chinese leadership, which in the recent past fiercely condemned the Japanese-American military alliance as a threat to peace in Asia, now welcomes it, showers it with servile praise and offers itself as an ally.

The Japanese public looks with alarm and indignation on the machinations of the United States, Japan and China to knock together an alliance on an anti-Soviet, militarist basis. Demands for an end to the American military presence are being stepped up in the country. The Japanese people will never forget the atomic bombings of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And now they are aware that Washington's strategy of bases is intended, in the event of a conflict, to deflect retaliatory nuclear strikes from the United States and direct them instead to the territory of other states, where the Pentagon's military bases are located.

There is indeed a threat to Japan, but not from the "north," but the "east"--from the United States. Japan's involvement in American strategy is the main threat to the Japanese people. The responsibility for the deterioration in mutual relations with the USSR and the unrestrained arms race, which could lead to dangerous consequences, rests with Japanese ruling circles.

In the Far East, as in other parts of the world, the Soviet Union's foreign policy pursues only one goal--the consolidation of peaceful coexistence, the relaxation of tension and the development of good-neighborly relations with other states. [paragraph continues]

Peaceful aspirations and mutually advantageous cooperation also permeate all Soviet proposals on the development of relations with Japan. In implementing plans for peaceful building in Siberia and the Far East the Soviet people are engaged in creative labor. They have no intention of attacking anyone. To fan the myth of the "Soviet threat from the north" is to deliberately distort reality and to hurl outright slander at our peace-loving policy. "We threaten nobody," L.I. Brezhnev said, addressing seamen on board the cruiser Admiral Seryavin on 7 April 1978. "Expatiations on the so-called 'Soviet threat' are a clear fabrication by the opponents of the relaxation of international tension, and nothing more. We implement our defense with the sole aim of reliably defending the gains of Great October and firmly protecting the peaceful labor of Soviet people and our friends and allies; Soviet Army and Navy servicemen serve this noble aim."

I would like to believe that Japan, which was severely punished during World War II for militarism and aggression, will not yield to hysterical appeals from across the ocean for new military preparations and will not permit a confrontation with its northern neighbor. Soviet people respect the industrious Japanese people, sincerely wish to live in peace and friendship with them and advocate good neighborliness and cooperation on mutually advantageous terms. The Soviet Union has had and has no other intentions.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. 'DEMAND' TOWARD JAPAN

LD261920 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 26, TASS--The trip to the United States by Japan's foreign minister constitutes an increasingly evident transition by Tokyo over to Washington's strategic stand, writes IZVESTIYA's Tokyo correspondent. Washington's demands addressed to its ally are daily taking on a more sinister colouring the author says. The main idea running through all the Washington meetings of S. Okita was the open desire of the White House to turn Japan into an active accomplice in the aggressive policy of imperialism, to make that country both maintain the fire of international tensions and at the same time pull out the hot chestnuts from the fire on behalf of the United States.

Washington made special efforts at the negotiations to ensure an increasing moral and political support by Japan for the U.S. aggressive course in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia. It is characteristic that the White House representatives openly attempted to justify all their demands by a desire to teach the Soviet Union "a lesson."

From statements of the Japanese foreign minister made in the course of the negotiations it follows that Tokyo, albeit with minor reservations, is still prepared to discharge the role assigned to it by the present U.S. administration, the correspondent goes on to say.

The importance of such a "consensus" all but increases in the light of the fact that although the Washington negotiations were bilateral there was a third, though unseen, participant--China: S. Okita's meetings were held on the very same day that China's Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin left Washington. According to press reports, the negotiations with the participation of the emissary from Beijing focused extensively on the U.S. and China's "interaction" with Japan. At talks with S. Okita, the Washington leaders were as willing to speak about U.S. and Japan's "interaction" with China. Thus, what was held in Washington was in effect a series of talks with the aim of coordinating the military and political efforts of the United States, Japan and China.

Commenting on the results of S. Okita's visit to the United States, local observers stress the following: The Washington talks revealed differences about some individual nuances in the positions of the parties. Nuances may, of course, be a serious thing. And still they are nothing more than just nuances.

KARMAL SCORES 'IMPERIALISM' IN DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW

LD312030 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, March 31, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has strongly criticized the actions by the forces of imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Speaking in an interview with the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine, he pointed out that after the victory in Afghanistan of the April revolution, which was of an anti-feudal and anti-imperialist character, international imperialism and reactionary regimes in the region do not cease their aggressive actions and are hatching plans aimed at destroying the gains of the Afghan people. The Afghan leader touched in this connection upon Amin's role, stressing that numerous documents have irrefutably proved that Amin had come out against the revolution, against the people and the party. Over the period of his rule, Babrak Karmal said, Amin annihilated nearly 4,500 members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan alone.

Then Babrak Karmal touched upon the Soviet Union's aid to the people of Afghanistan. He resolutely condemned the campaign unleashed by Western propaganda with the aim to present in a distorted light the role of the limited contingent of the Soviet troops in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and stressed that Soviet Army units are staying in the country for repelling the imperialist aggression and defending the national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from outside threat. Babrak Karmal pointed out that the Government of Afghanistan had repeatedly turned to the Soviet Union with a request for military assistance. "It was only when the threat of a direct intervention by the forces of imperialism and reaction hung over our country, that the USSR responded to our request," he stressed.

Now, Babrak Karmal said, gangs of mercenaries are being trained in 50 camps and military bases in Pakistan's territory for being sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Their upkeep and training is financed by reactionary Arab regimes and controlled by British, American, Pakistani, Chinese, Egyptian and Israeli instructors. This, he said, is seen from numerous documents, which were captured from routed gangs. Thousands of tons of explosives and various military equipment are sent from Pakistan to the Afghan border. Apart from it, Babrak Karmal pointed out, specialised camps have also been set up in China's territory for the training of mercenaries, who will be used against the Afghan people.

All this indicated that Afghanistan is as before under the threat of armed intervention from the outside.

LE MONDE: USSR AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES 'ANTI-SOVIET STATEMENTS'

LD010941 Paris LE MONDE in French 30-31 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Text of "Letter From USSR Ambassador" to Paris Chervonenko]

[Text] The USSR Embassy in France was extremely surprised that your newspaper published in its 27 March edition statements by one Mike Barry (LE MONDE note: a reference to a press conference given by Mike Barry, representative of the International Human Rights Federation at the Pakistani-Afghan border) of a blatantly anti-Soviet nature and completely contrary to facts.

That individual went so far as to say that Afghan women and children are being deported to the Soviet Union. He repeated mendacious allegations about the use of napalm and gas in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has abided and is abiding strictly by provisions contained in the international agreements to which it is a party, including the 1925 Geneva Protocol. And, generally, the USSR has been striving for the adoption of an agreement which would ban and do away with chemical weapons. You will undoubtedly recall that TASS has officially denied such fabrications and that on 7 March your paper informed its readers of this and is therefore aware of the real state of affairs.

AFGHAN MILITARY NOTES SUCCESS AGAINST SUBVERSIVE GANG

LD311550 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 31, TASS--The people's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have carried out a successful operation to eliminate a big terrorist gang of subversive elements who operated in the district of Karabag of the Province of Gazni. During the operation, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports today, a large quantity of weapons and ammunition was captured including 235 U.S., Pakistani and Chinese rifles, four Chinese machineguns, 40,000 cartridges, a U.S. radio transmitter and other military gear.

KABUL REPORT CITED ON KILLING OF U.S. AMBASSADOR DUBBS

LD311924 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

["The Assassination of Ambassador Dubbs: On Whose Conscience?"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Kabul, March 31, TASS--Kabul's television broadcast a report from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which explains some of the circumstances surrounding the assassination of U.S. Ambassador Dubbs in Kabul. The report says:

An "enigmatic mystery" was the way the Voice of America radio station described the assassination of U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Adolph Dubbs who, on February 14, 1979, fell in Kabul victim to an attack by a group of "terrorists unknown to anyone," and now that a year has elapsed, the shroud of secrecy hiding the mechanism of the crime begins to lift.

Within the framework of a general investigation into the criminal activities of the Amin clique who, as has been established beyond any doubt, was an agent of imperialist circles and of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is pursuing an additional investigation into the "Dubbs's affairs". This investigation has revealed new, previously unknown facts about persons who perpetrated the assassination of the U.S. ambassador.

The investigation established that all the four terrorists were members of a religious organization and they acted in protest against the massive unfounded reprisals to which Moslems were subjected at the hands of Amin and his underlings. These terrorists, young Moslems to be more precise, have repeatedly pronounced themselves to the effect that Amin's mass reprisals have no connection with the April revolution and are being perpetrated in order to cause among the Moslem population discontent with the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Persons who knew the terrorists well reported that the latter repeatedly said while among friends that "Amin, an enemy of Islam and murderer of the Moslems, is acting as an imperialist agent," and that is why they "are prepared to resort to drastic measures to make Americans themselves admit this."

"I am convinced that by preparing the kidnapping of the U.S. ambassador they wanted to make him admit under a threat of death that the U.S. Embassy in Kabul had links with Amin," said one of the witnesses.

At the same time, the investigation has carefully reconstructed and analyzed the events of the tragic day of February 14 when Dubbs was assassinated. In the process, the investigators noticed one highly important circumstance: As has been established, the participants in the operation to rescue Dubbs had resolutely and persistently objected to storming the suite in Kabul's hotel where the terrorists kept their victim, arguing that there is no need for such a storming since the individuals who kidnapped Dubbs are surrounded and will inevitably be forced into giving themselves in to the authorities. Despite this, Amin, through the security service head Tarun, ordered to storm and to "act without mercy." A cross fire flared up. Ambassador Dubbs was mortally wounded after several minutes. Soon after, one of the terrorists was killed and another wounded. Two more were taken prisoner. However, already on the next day, it was announced that they had "died of wounds."

It has been established that Amin had personally charged Tarun with "dealing with imprisoned terrorists." Although the circumstances of their death remain to be cleared, it is beyond doubt that they were killed by Tarun on orders from Amin.

Thus, the investigation findings confirm that Dubbs' kidnapping was due to the intention by a group of extremist members of a Moslem youth organization to make the U.S. Ambassador Dubbs admit Amin's close cooperation with the U.S. Embassy officials in Kabul and thus unmask Amin as agent of imperialist circles of the United States and of the CIA. Knowing about this, Amin took steps to physically eliminate the members of that group and thus to protect himself from exposure.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN VIEWED IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT

LD311535 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Mar 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences O. Redzhepova, member of the USSR Philosophical Society: "Lenin's Teaching on Proletarian Internationalism and the Present Day"]

[Excerpt] Remaining true to Leninist internationalist principles, the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" emphasizes, the party "educates all members of society in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism...."

The land of the soviets has always followed its internationalist duty in relations with other peoples, building them on the unshakable principles of internationalism. The government of proletarian dictatorship headed by V.I. Lenin had scarcely come into being before it began fulfilling its commitments. The Soviet Government recognized Finland's independence, announced its recognition of the Ukrainian people's national rights and granted independence to the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate. In May 1919 it was the first government officially to recognize the young Government of Afghanistan, which was waging armed struggle against British imperialism for national independence, and it supported Kemal Ataturk's new Turkish Government in the struggle for Turkey's national sovereignty.

As long ago as 1919, answering an American journalist's questions about the Russian soviet republic's tactics with regard to Afghanistan, India and other Eastern countries outside Russia's borders, V.I. Lenin emphasized that the chief aim of soviet Russia's policy was to assist in every possible way the independent, free development of each of those peoples.

It is on precisely this basis that the USSR's relations with the peoples of liberated countries are built, including relations with the Afghan people, with whom we are linked by more than 60 years' experience of good neighborliness and cooperation. And we residents of the southernmost republic, which borders directly on Afghanistan, know this well.

This is why every Soviet person is perplexed and indignant at the propaganda campaigns mounted in the United States, China and Pakistan in connection with our country's giving military assistance to Afghanistan at the end of 1979. Champions of the cold war ignore the fact that this assistance was given following repeated requests from the Afghan Government, in full accordance with the UN Charter and the Soviet-Afghan friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty of 5 December 1978.

For the motherland of October to refuse a neighboring country assistance at a critical moment in its history would be equivalent to betraying its internationalist duty, breaking the strong friendly ties which have linked our peoples for more than six decades and surrendering the Afghan revolution to the tyranny of external and internal reaction. Particularly so as other states have made repeated use of the inalienable right to collective or individual self-defense provided for in Article 51 of the UN Charter for purposes of repulsing aggression and restoring peace.

In deciding to help Afghanistan the USSR proceeded from the interests of preserving peace in that region and set the limited Soviet military contingent the sole task of helping the Afghans to repulse external aggression. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke about all this in a clear, well-reasoned manner when he answered the PRAVDA correspondent's questions. Exposing the slanderous statements of the U.S. administration and Beijing propaganda about events in Afghanistan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "Of course, there has been and is no Soviet 'intervention' or 'aggression.' There is something else: We are helping the new Afghanistan at its government's request to DEFEND [published in boldface type] its country's national independence, freedom and honor against armed aggressive actions from outside." And that is internationalism in action.

The general mood of the Afghan people has been expressed simply and graphically by the poet ('Abdollah Bakhtane Khadmagar), who said: "Western propaganda's shouts and howls about 'Soviet interference' in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's affairs are lies, malicious lies. For every sober-minded person understands that if an armed gang attacks him at home, for purposes of self-defense he has a right to turn to a friend and neighbor for assistance. And that was precisely what our country did."

The USSR's disinterested internationalist aid to Democratic Afghanistan was fully understood and supported by the socialist countries, the world's communist and workers' parties and the progressive world public. Meanwhile U.S. imperialism in this situation again fully justified Lenin's appraisal of it and proved itself "the most reactionary and the most frenzied imperialism which stifles all small and weak peoples and which tries to restore reaction throughout the world...."

The events in Afghanistan have once more underlined the current vitality and exceptional importance of proletarian-internationalism which the 25th CPSU Congress particularly pointed out. The fact is that there are figures who are beginning to interpret internationalism in such a way that little remains of it or else they are overtly proposing the renunciation of proletarian internationalism. According to these revisionist statements, the internationalism which was founded and advocated by Marx and Lenin has allegedly become outdated.

But proletarian internationalism is not a tactical stance which can be changed or completely renounced. Proletarian internationalism is a strategic course, a basic tenet of Marxism. Of course, every communist normally fights on his home ground, within the bounds of his own nation. V.I. Lenin called for respect for national feelings, especially of recently liberated peoples, for the long yoke of colonialism inevitably engendered in them a painfully acute national sensitivity. However none of this has anything in common with recognizing internationalism in word and denying it in action. "From our point of view, renouncing proletarian internationalism would mean depriving the Communist Party and the working class movement in general of a powerful and trusty weapons," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress "and it would be doing a good turn to the class enemy which incidentally is actively coordinating its anti-communist actions on an international scale. We, Soviet communists, consider the defense of proletarian internationalism to be the sacred duty of every Marxist-Leninist."

On the eve of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--that titan of scientific thought, ardent revolutionary and internationalist--these words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's ring out like a sacred vow of unshakable allegiance by the CPSU and the Soviet people to that great and noble cause to which V.I. Lenin devoted his brilliant and heroic life--the struggle for the happiness of working people.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GAS EXPORTS TO USSR

LD311422 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 31, TASS--Afghanistan's incomes from the export of natural gas to the Soviet Union are growing steadily due to the rise in the price of the commodity. Last year Afghanistan delivered 2,150 million cubic meters of natural gas to the Soviet Union. It plans to supply 2,500 million cubic meters this year owing to the commissioning of the new Jarkuduk gas deposit.

Thanks to the exceptionally favourable conditions of both extraction and transportation of gas Afghanistan's net income from the export of natural gas in terms of thousand of cubic meters is higher than that of any other gas exporter in the world. The share of financial receipts to the revenue section in the country's budget is permanently growing: In 1978 it stood at 15 percent, at 21 percent in 1979 and will reach 34 percent in 1980.

Hafizollah Navabi, president of the Afghan National Oil Company, stressed that the export of natural gas to the Soviet Union is highly profitable already because Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are geographical neighbours. The transportation of gas requires minimal capital investments since it moves through the pipeline under natural formation pressure and needs no compressor installations.

III. 1 Apr 80

D 6

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

At the same time the Soviet Union pays for the delivering at absolutely just prices, which gives Afghanistan the funds to develop other sectors of the economy, to purchase the necessary petroleum products and foodstuffs. Hafizollah Navabi expressed confidence that constructive cooperation of the two countries, including in the exploration for and development of gas deposits and training of technical personnel, would continue developing successfully in future.

BAZILEVICH REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

LD311850 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[V. Bazilevich Kabul dispatch]

[Text] Lenin's policy of peace insures the free and independent development of all nations and nationalities. Democratic Afghanistan is a case in point. Incidentally, it has just seen the Islamic New Year in--a holiday of flowers and the beginning of farm work.

Although gangs of mercenaries continue to terrorize civilians and the task of defending Afghanistan from enemy intrigues remains at the top of priorities, problems of peaceful construction have begun to push to the fore. The most vital of these problems for today is the spring sowing. Farmers are hopeful: The plentiful snow and rainfalls of last winter predict a good crop. The government on its part is doing everything possible to tear Afghan agriculture out of the clutches of medieval backwardness and to consolidate the union of the farmers and the workers.

Out in the fields the primitive tools like wooden plows and hoes can often be seen along with tractors and seeders. The authorities are supplying farmers with select strains of grain and cotton, sell chemical fertilizer at reduced prices, and offer financial credits. It has been decided to raise the procurement prices of cotton by 20 percent and of sugar beet by 30 percent. Besides, the government plans to sell bread to cotton and sugar beet growers at concession prices.

Countrywide there are already more than 1,000 farming cooperatives, the first in Afghanistan's history. Through cooperatives farms buy mineral fertilizers, farm implements and building materials on easy terms. But the main thing that unites Afghan farmers is their common needs and cares. Collective work is a forerunner of a new outlook and social conscience in the village, and this is very important, considering the complexity of rural relations of the country. The legacy of the past is still very much in evidence and bandits are seeking to capitalise upon this. But they are doomed to failure. There is growing awareness among farmers that they will be able to go about their business unhampered only if they actively cooperate with the authorities.

PRAVDA NOTES PAKISTAN'S HAQ MEETING WITH CUBA'S MALMIERCA

LD010955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Minister's Visit"]

[Text] Islamabad, 26 March--ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN reports that Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations I. Malmierca Peoli has arrived here on a 3-day visit. He was received by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq today.

III. 1 Apr 80

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

REPORTAGE ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF LPRP

Khamsouk Saignaseng: 'Combat Solidarity'

LD281141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] Vientiane, 25 March--The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries have always taken the Lao people's side, doing everything to support their liberation struggle and the cause of building socialism, Khamsouk Saignaseng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society Presidium, has stated.

Speaking at a Lao-Soviet friendship soiree here devoted to the 25th anniversary of the LPRP's formation, he said that international imperialism and reaction are trying to undermine revolutionary gains in the countries of Indochina, in particular Laos. But all encroachments on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of Indochina will fail in the face of the indestructible combat solidarity of the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, who enjoy the full support of the entire socialist community. This solidarity and support, K. Saignaseng stressed, is the guarantee of our country's confident progress along the path of socialism.

CPSU Greetings

LD281241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[CPSU greeting message to Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee]

[Text] To the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee

Dear comrades!

On behalf of communists and all the Soviet people we send to you and, through you, to members of the party and all working people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] our warm fraternal greetings, friendly congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the creation of the LPRP.

Creatively applying Marxist-Leninist teaching under the specific conditions of Laos, the LPRP rallied the broad strata of the population around itself in the United National Front and achieved the victory of the national democratic revolution in Laos which opened up a fundamentally new stage in the country's history.

With the active assistance and support of the fraternal socialist states, the Lao people are at present resolving tasks of building the foundations of socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development. The party's plans are being successfully implemented despite the difficulties created by counterrevolutionary elements which enjoy support from imperialist forces and Beijing's great-power hegemonism.

The LPRP consistently advocates the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and the further cohesion of the socialist community countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The LPDR is developing fraternal relations with neighboring Vietnam and Kampuchea and is making its positive contribution to strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet people feel profound respect for the LPRP and the Lao people. The firm bonds of friendship linking our parties are a reliable basis for all-round cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR.

On the 25th anniversary of the formation of the LPRP the Soviet people express firm confidence that, under the leadership of the LPRP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, the Lao people will consolidate the revolutionary gains and achieve new successes along the path of building a socialist society and in the struggle for the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

Long live the LPRP--the combat vanguard of the Lao people!

Long live the fraternal solidarity of the CPSU and the LPRP and indestructible Soviet-Lao friendship!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

Ilinskiy Article

LD010703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Ilinskiy article under the rubric "On the 25th Anniversary of the Formation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party": "The Glorious Vanguard"]

[Text] "The People's Party--which was given the name of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] in February 1972--was created 25 years ago, on 22 March 1955, on the basis of the Lao section of the Communist Party of Indochina," recalled Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Government. "That was a difficult time in the history of our revolution. U.S. imperialist circles, trying to wreck the 1954 Geneva agreement on Indochina, intended to inflict a blow on Laos and turn the country into a new kind of colony, a kind of bridgehead directed against the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia."

In these conditions the Lao revolution was facing severe trials. The people's anti-imperialist national liberation struggle was headed by the party, whose program and charter noted that it is a party of the working class and occupies positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The party utilized all the nation's potential. In the conditions of the feudal monarchist system, creatively applying the principles of Marxist-Leninist theory and not losing sight of the extremely backward level of social relations, the party was able to rally the broadest strata of the population on a national democratic basis and rouse the Lao people to struggle for national and social liberation.

In November 1975 the Lao provincial councils nominated 264 delegates to the National Congress of People's Representatives. The Lao People's Democratic Republic was proclaimed at that forum. Taking into account the particular features of the political situation and the creation of organs of people's revolutionary power, the monarchy was abolished and the vestiges of the old administrative apparatus eliminated. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and the tried and tested leader of the Lao people's revolutionary movement, became prime minister of the LPDR.

Delivering a policy report to the congress at that time, he stressed that the Lao people's victory is inseparable from the tremendous, invaluable support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

This victory meant a radical turnabout in the life of Lao society, was the natural result of protracted struggle and was achieved thanks to the LPRP's correct political line. The Lao patriots' victory is an expression of the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and evidence of the LPRP's creative application of that teaching in the concrete conditions in Laos.

The LPRP is an active, militant detachment of the international workers and communist movement. At various stages of the Lao revolution the party has demonstrated the ability to flexibly combine various forms of struggle. After a long armed struggle, the final stage of the Lao revolution--the transfer of power into the people's hands--was carried out by peaceful means. Laos embarked on a path of building the foundations of socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development.

But the socialist path of development chosen by the Lao people gave rise to fierce resistance from the forces of internal and external reaction. There was an economic blockade and sorties by the forces of counterrevolution, acts of sabotage by imperialist circles and provocations by the Maoists in the border regions. But no intrigues by the young republic's enemies could turn the people of the LPDR from their chosen course.

The LPRP Central Committee February (1978) Plenum approved a plan for Laos' economic development for 1978-1980. With a view to radically transforming the economy, a course of cooperativization in agriculture and accelerated development of the state sector in industry, transport, capital construction and trade was adopted. Approximately 2,800 cooperatives have already been set up in the republic, uniting a significant proportion of the population. The 4 years and 4 months which have elapsed since the victory of the revolution in Laos have shown that the country is marching confidently along the path of socialist building. The Seventh LPRP Central Committee Plenum set tasks for the elaboration of the first 5-year plan for 1981-1985.

Radical economic transformations, a consistent peace-loving course and a foreign policy aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, at solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and at developing relations with all states irrespective of their social system meet with understanding and support from the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and all the world's progressive forces.

Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Lao peoples, the USSR and LPDR governments and the CPSU and the LPRP are constantly strengthening and developing. The land of the Soviets gives assistance in the creation of a firm economic base for the young Laos.

Soviet-Lao interstate, parliamentary aid party contacts are constantly strengthening. LPRP delegations have taken part in CPSU congresses and conferences of representatives of the central committees of socialist countries' communist and workers parties.

The building of a new society is a constructive, creative process requiring colossal charge of mental and physical energy. And under the communist party's leadership the Lao people are confidently creating that society. As is noted in the LPRP Central Committee message published on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Great October Socialist Revolution and the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin have opened up for the Lao people the only true path to national liberation.

On this noteworthy jubilee--the 25th anniversary--the Soviet people wish the Lao Communists' Party and all the Lao people great new successes in building socialism.

III. 1 Apr 80

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
M I D D L E E A S T & N O R T H A F R I C A

H 1

BREZHNEV CABLES GREETINGS TO IRANIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

Message to Khomeyni

LD311514 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, March 31, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that "Soviet-Iranian relations will further develop on the basis of good-neighborliness and equality for the benefit of our countries and peoples."

Leonid Brezhnev congratulated Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the first anniversary of proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"I wish the Iranian people and you personally, Leonid Brezhnev writes, well-being and success on the way of strengthening independence and sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

Message to Bani-Sadr

LD311556 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has addressed the following message of greetings to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of the Islamic Republic of Iran: "On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet I congratulate you and the entire Iranian people on the first anniversary of proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The establishment of the republican system in Iran is, undoubtedly, an important historical stage in the life of the Iranian people, who are upholding their country's independence.

I avail myself of the opportunity to declare again that the Soviet Union's policy towards Iran is that of sincere friendship and goodneighborliness, reflecting our striving to develop all-round relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of full equality and mutually beneficial cooperation."

IRAN'S BANI-SADR, QOTBZADEH CITED ON CARTER MESSAGE

LD311259 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 31, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Council has discussed the content of a message from President Carter of the United States sent to the Iranian leadership through Switzerland's Embassy in Tehran. The Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh emphasized in a statement to journalists after the council's meeting that there is not the slightest doubt of the authenticity of the message.

President of Iran A. Bani-Sadr has said that he also received Carter's message with rebukes over the Iranian Government's violation of "some previously given promises" with regard to American hostages. In his reply to the American President, Bani-Sadr pointed out that Iran considers its own interests and acts in accordance with them. Besides, the Iranian Government did not give any promises to the American side concerning the hostages. But the very fact of the U.S. President's message addressed to us testifies that we are right, added Bani-Sadr.

III. 1 Apr 80

H 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED IN EGYPT AGAINST SHAH

ID311910 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Cairo, March 31, TASS--Massive protest demonstrations have been continuing in the town of Asyut (Upper Egypt) for the fourth day now in protest against the stay in the country of the Iranian ex-shah.

A.R.E. Minister of Interior Isma'il [Muhammad Nabawi] admitted, speaking at the People's Assembly of Egypt today, that there are injured on both sides in the course of clashes between demonstrators and the police. Arrests have been made among the participants in the demonstrations.

SERGEYEV PRAISES DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS

ID312143 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--"The Soviet people are coming out for the further development and strengthening of Soviet (?Iranian) good-neighbourly relations," said the Chairman of the Soviet Society of Cultural Links with Iran, Academician Yevgenity Sergeyev. He addressed today a meeting at the Moscow House of Friendship celebrating the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"Our country has always expressed understanding of the problems of the Iranian people, their difficulties and their struggle for a better future. The USSR has resolutely expressed itself in support of the Iranian revolution and has done much to prevent foreign interference in Iran and is itself, naturally, not interfering in Iran and has no plans to do so, which is consistent with its peace-loving foreign policy. Just like before, today, after the victory of the Iranian revolution, the Soviet public is prepared to exert maximum effort for the strengthening and further expansion of the Soviet-Iranian relations" said Academician Sergeyev.

"The problems existing in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf cannot be solved by military means", said Academician Sergeyev. "The pre-conditions for their effective settlement in the interests of both the peoples of the area and other countries can be found only in securing a stable peace, the unconditional rejection of any interference in internal affairs and the consistent implementation of the principles of good-neighbourly relations".

"The Soviet public demands an end to the ruthless blackmail of the peoples of Iran and other states in the region. The American Navy should be withdrawn from the Persian Gulf area", said Academician Sergeyev.

Soviet public figures said at the meeting that the overthrow of the monarchy constituted a major victory of the Iranian people, which began a new stage in the development of the country. They wished the Iranian people successes in the strengthening of their economy and national independence.

The meeting was attended by the ambassador of Iran to the USSR, Mohammad Mokri. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their support of the Iranian revolution.

FIALKOVSKIY COMMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD311734 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Andrey Fialkovskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] April 1st marks 1 year since Iran was proclaimed an Islamic republic following a national referendum.

The popular anti-imperialist revolution in Iran was one of the major world events of recent times. A country international reactionaries traditionally considered to be in their pockets, a country reactionaries used to protect their interests in the Persian Gulf, and the Middle East, embarked on a road of independent development, national revival and anti-imperialist struggle. The collapse of the shah's regime struck a crushing blow at the imperialist interests of the United States.

No wonder Washington is bending every effort to strangle the revolution in Iran, to intimidate the Iranian people with American military might and to discredit the changes that have taken place in Iran over the past 18 months in the eyes of the Muslim world. It is common knowledge, however, that this American policy has run into a blind alley. Suffice it to recall President Carter's latest message to Ayatollah Khomeyni, which the White House has denied categorically. The Iranian newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI has observed in this connection that President Carter has practically owned to leading a political regime that engages in activities deserving to be censured. Not that any admission of American crimes in Iran, Chile, Vietnam and other countries can in any way justify these crimes. It only shows that the United States cannot solve the conflict with Iran through measures the oppressors resort to.

The stormy events in Iran in recent months have helped the Iranians to realize who their friends are and who are the enemies. This explains the continuing anti-American demonstrations in the country. Progressive people everywhere support the Iranians in their efforts to consolidate their revolutionary gains. As the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, pointed out in his message of greetings to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr, the Soviet people take an understanding and sympathetic view of the struggle waged by the Iranians against continuing imperialist intrigues, so as to be able to exercise their inalienable right of deciding how they should live in the future.

SOMALI AGREEMENT TO GRANT U.S. FACILITIES CRITICIZED

LD291656 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] London, 29 March, TASS--As REUTER reports from Mogadishu, President Siad Barre of Somalia has stated that his government has agreed in principle to grant the United States the right to use naval and air bases on Somalia's territory. He underlined that the talks between the United States and Somalia are still going on.

How is one to believe, then, the recent statement by S. Barre when he said on Qatar television that Somalia had never granted use of its territory to any foreign state for military bases and did not intend to do so in future. On this occasion he said that Somalia would not agree to the creation of military bases on its territory as Somalia itself had urged their liquidation in this region.

However, the U.S. administration, as is common knowledge, is bringing crude pressure to bear on the governments of Somalia, Kenya and Oman, trying to get from them agreements on the use of their territories for military purposes.

Moreover, U.S. officials even alleged last month that the government of the above-mentioned states had allowed the armed forces of the United States to use them as springboards for actions in "exceptional circumstances."

The United States aspires toward the creation of its own naval and air bases in a number of countries in northeastern Africa, F. Kramer, deputy [as received] assistant defense secretary of the United States, recently stated in Congress. He indicated that the Pentagon is planning to use the existing military installations in several countries of the horn of Africa for stepping-up the U.S. naval presence in this region.

As the press reports, the Somali leadership has given its agreement for the port of Berbera to be used as a support base for the U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean. In return for this, the United States has promised Somalia military and economic aid, in particular consignments of tanks, artillery and other arms.

Kulik Condemnation

LD311934 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

["Double Threat"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

President Siad Barre of Somalia, who only several days ago was trying to assure that his country "insists on dismantling military bases in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf area," admitted, speaking in Mogadishu, that "the Somali Government has agreed in principle to grant the United States the right to use a naval and airforce base in its territory." The Western press has also confirmed that such an agreement was reached. Thus, in exchange for the promises of the United States to supply military hardware, the Mogadishu regime has practically given consent to turning a part of its national territory into a springboard for a U.S. armed intervention against regimes objectionable to Washington.

At present, several thousand strong U.S. military units are already on their way to the port of Berbera in Somalia, the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY ENA said. They will become a component part of the so-called "rapid reaction corps"--the strike force of U.S. imperialism being knocked together by the Carter administration for interference in the affairs of independent countries in that region. Simultaneously, Washington is seeking the dubious "right" to use similar military installations in Kenya and Oman.

As the Washington POST admitted, U.S. military presence in Somalia as well as the forthcoming U.S. arms supplies to that country are a source of "special fear" for its neighbours also because everybody both in the Horn of Africa and in the Near East remembers the recent troubled times of the Somali-Ethiopian military conflict.

The Somali leadership has not given up its claims on parts of the territory of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. It is not by chance that the London TIMES writes commenting on the agreement reached between Washington and Mogadishu that many people fear that the growth of Somalia's military might will increase the threat of its possible attack both against Kenya and Ethiopia.

By putting modern weapons into the hands of those who have already once used them against their neighbours, Washington is again kindling the smouldering sparks of fire, and created a new dangerous seat of international tensions in north-east Africa, is sowing distrust and hatred between the states of that region, distracts their manpower and material resources from resolving the tasks of peaceful construction.

Thus the aggressive ambitions of Washington, which creates military bases in the Indian Ocean Basin, turn into a double threat for the countries of that region.

ILICHEV MAKES STATEMENT AT END OF TANZANIA TRIP

LD010957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report in V. Lapskiy "World Today" roundup: "Common View"]

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev, who was visiting Tanzania, left for Zambia 26 March.

In a press statement before his departure he emphasized: "During our visit here we met with the Tanzanian Foreign Minister B. Mkapa and exchanged views on certain international problems as well as on questions of bilateral relations. The conversation confirmed our countries' common views on vital aspects of the situation in the world today, especially on the problems of strengthening peace and international security."

BRIEFS

MADAGASCAR TU DELEGATION--A delegation of trade union workers from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has arrived in Alma-Ata, headed by (Ramal Filimon), deputy chairman of the National Bureau of the Federation of Madagascar Working People's Trade Unions. The guests were received in the Kazakh Trade Unions Council. The delegation inspected the Dzerzhinskiy knitwear production association in Alma-Ata, visited the Balkhash rest house and places of interest in the city. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU]

III. 1 Apr 80

U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
P O L I T I C A L & S O C I A L D E V E L O P M E N T S

R 1

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND PRESENTATION OF AWARD TO BREZHNEV

LD311211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] For the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" and for his tireless struggle for peace Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was awarded a Lenin Prize.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people devoted to the presentation of this prize to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was held today in the Kremlin. Members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, people active in science and culture and front-ranking production workers were present in the Sverdlovsk Hall.

The participants greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin.

BREZHNEV SPEECH AT LITERATURE PRIZE CEREMONY

LD311226 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

["Leonid Brezhnev's Speech"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 31--The Lenin Prize for the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" was presented today to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Speaking at the ceremony at which the prize was presented to him Leonid Brezhnev expressed deep gratitude for the high award to the Committee on Lenin Prizes.

"This Lenin Prize is a literary prize", Brezhnev said. "As you know, I am not a writer but a party functionary. But as every communist I consider myself mobilised by party propaganda, and see my duty in actively participating in the work of our press".

"Lenin taught party workers to constantly perfect their literary style, to help 'write the history of our time' and to write in such a way that it would make a contribution to the practical cause of the party and the working class. And I wrote as I could, wrote for regional, republican and central publications, striving to help thereby our common party cause. And then I decided at long last to put together somehow my thoughts about what we had lived through."

I would want least of all the books "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands" to be viewed as memoirs. When working on my notes, I thought not about myself and, perhaps, not so much about the past, as in what way the experience of the past can be useful for people now.

I saw different things in life. I grew up in a working class environment, began my working life at a plant and I shall always gratefully remember that time.

I also had the opportunity to work in the village, and I got to know the life and work of an agriculturist. And I covered several thousands of kilometres with the soldiers of our glorious army.

All this taught me to highly appreciate and deeply respect the Soviet working people, their modesty and endurance, their persistence in work and valour at the battlefront, their kindness to people and boundless dedication to the great cause of Lenin, the cause of the people's happiness.

"I was brought up by our Leninist party. All my conscious life I have been in the ranks of communists. And that is why I wrote first of all about them--about active fighters, about their ideological devotion, their spiritual beauty."

"It is pleasant, of course, that the books 'Malaya Zemlya' 'Rebirth', and 'Virgin Land' have been appreciated by readers in our country and abroad. Availing myself of this opportunity I would like to thank all those who wrote to me about their impressions of these books. I am grateful to party committees, to creative and other public organizations which have discussed these books. I am grateful to our writers for their well-wishing comments. I extend my heartfelt thanks to my old comrades from the times of the war and from the times of peaceful endeavours who have also responded to these publications."

"Time is passing quickly, it cannot be stopped. This imposes on us a special responsibility for the growing generation. When meeting with young workers, collective farmers, students and servicemen I think at times that events which, in effect, are not that distant, are legendary for them".

People who can see only in the cinema the development of the Virgin Land, to say nothing of the Great Patriotic War, have already reached the mature age.

The young people of our time also undergo in practice the science of building communism. The young people master this science at top-priority construction projects, unprecedented for their proportions, at the construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline project (BAM) which has already become legendary, in developing the treasure-stores of Siberia and the wealth of the Non-Chernozem Zone, advancing science and technology.

But boys and girls should also know the sources of formation of socialist social relations. They should clearly imagine how the giant economic and intellectual potential of the state was created. The awareness of the continuity of our deeds will help understand better also the tasks of the present, and the deeds which are to be done by our people tomorrow.

Therefore, it is very good that veterans, shock workers of the first five year plans, fighting men of the Great Patriotic War, heroes of the post-war reconstruction actively contribute to education of the rising generation. Thanks to them for their great patriotic work. It is necessary and useful.

Many letters I received from the readers express the wish that the author should continue his reminiscences. What can be answered to this?

I believe we are obliged to pass on to the new generations all the valuable [as received] from our experience. I continue thinking of this and if I find time, if I manage, I shall continue these notes. So please consider that I regard the award presented to me today as an assignment for the future.

My thoughts return to Lenin's words about the tasks of party publicism to write about contemporary times in such a way as to contribute as much as possible to the practical cause of our party, of our people.

This is now, too, the main task of our publicism, of our mass propaganda, of the entire ideological and educational work of the party and, on a wider scale, of our belles lettres and art in general.

Can there be a task more important and noble than getting into the midst of practical life, helping the people to clearly understand the meaning of this life and the direction of its trend, helping to make this life more correct, better, brighter and richer not only materially but also spiritually. This is the yardstick that our party uses in its approach to ideological work in all its forms. This is the yardstick that I also used in making my modest contribution to this great cause.

The farther we advance along the road of communist construction, the stronger becomes our economy and the people become more well-off, and still the greater significance assume the objectives of socio-political, cultural, moral, aesthetic education of people. There must be no gap in material and intellectual development, the gap which would threaten with many misfortunes.

As the Soviet people become more educated and the broader becomes their knowledge, the level and quality of ideological work assume still greater significance.

The most fearful enemy here, in my opinion, is thoughtless and heartless formalism, the inclination to cliches and twaddle. The educational, informational and propaganda work in all its stages and directions should be lent a lively, creative character, and this is the most essential task.

I already happened to mention this. One must make a rule of speaking to people in a simple and clear language, openly and in a businesslike manner. It is time to discard high-sounding words, bureaucracy and mechanical repetitions. One must get accustomed to writing in such a way that every phrase should express one's own thinking, one's own feelings.

This would seem a matter in which there is no doubt, but how difficult this is to achieve.

As you know, the Central Committee of the party adopted last spring a special extensive decree on the matters of improving ideological, political and educational work and that a large all-union meeting of workers in ideology was held in the autumn. A lot has already been done to implement the decisions made. But it would, perhaps, be a mistake to think that enough has been done. There is no reason to rest on one's laurels. Vast and painstaking work is ahead on practically all directions set out in the decree of the Central Committee so that ideological work should really be brought to a new level and should be meeting the requirements of the time and the needs of the Soviet people.

Comrades, our country has embarked upon the final year of the 10th Five Year Plan period. This is a year of intensive preparations for the 26th party congress that will determine the strategy of our further advance along the road of communist construction. This is also the year of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and the Lenin birth anniversary gives a fresh impetus to the entire work of the party and the people. We are equipped with the rich revolutionary, combat and labour traditions and we are also gaining new experience every day.

We are aware that on the whole the eighties, the decade the first months of which are already passing, are the years of solving the many-faceted and complex questions of further development of our economy, science and culture, of social relations.

We have everything necessary to solve these tasks so as to get rid of shortcomings and make the people's life still better. The results will depend on ourselves, on millions of workers at plants, in the fields and farms, in scientific laboratories and management bodies. The results will depend on discipline, conscientiousness and perseverance of every Soviet man and woman wherever they work. There is no other road to success.

The entire history of our party is the service to the interests of the working people. The meaning of the entire activity of the communists is the struggle for the happiness of the working people and, certainly, protection of their rights and freedoms recorded in our Constitution. The entire accumulated experience, the obtaining international situation, particularly the facts of the recent time, prompt us to keep our powder dry, to be determined and consistent in upholding the cause of peace, to remember about our historic responsibility for the destinies of the motherland and the entire mankind.

On my part, I shall continue doing all I can to promote the successful implementation of the Leninist policy of our party, the policy of rising steadily the standards of the peoples' life, of enduring peace and security of the country and the construction of communist future.

This is something worth living and fighting for, this is something for which one should spare neither time nor effort."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 31 March carries a 12-minute voice recording of Brezhnev's speech at the Kremlin ceremony for the award of the Lenin Prize, which substitutes the following passage for the first two paragraphs of the above item:

[Brezhnev begins his remarks by stating: "Dear comrades, first of all allow me to express my profound gratitude to the Committee on Lenin Prizes for the lofty award which has been adjudged to me. I also thank the comrades who made speeches today for the kind words which they said.]

BOOK ON BALTIC REPUBLIC EMIGRES PUBLISHED

LD281547 [Editorial Report LD] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 March 1980 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Criticism and Bibliography": "Behind the Scenes of Imperialism" a 1,500-word review by Candidate of Historical Sciences R. Treys of a "Collective Work of Scholars From the Soviet Baltic Republics" edited by Academician V.A. Shteynberg entitled "The Reactionary Baltic Emigres Today" [Pribaltiyskaya Reaktsionnaya Emigratsiya Segodnya]. Noting that "reactionary groupings of Baltic bourgeois-nationalist emigres take an active part in all Washington's actions aimed at undermining detente and aggravating the international situation," the review states that imperialism uses the emigres' political activity to "discredit the Soviet system in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia." The book, Treys says, argues that the emigration of part of the Baltic republics' population in 1944-1945 was encouraged by the German invaders and "bourgeois nationalists," and states that the "main directions of the falsification of the history of the Baltic republics' socialist development are analyzed in particular detail in the book," which, he says, refutes allegations that the Baltic republics have forfeited their sovereignty under Soviet rule. The book's final chapter, Treys says, discusses the "unseemly role" of the Baltic emigres in initially opposing the results of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, and, when this failed, in acting as the "defenders" of the act and trying to 'prove' that the USSR is not fulfilling the accords." The "reactionary Baltic emigre groupings," Treys concludes, "have become a flagrant anachronism.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27-31 MARCH

ID290409 [Editorial Report ID] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27-31 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

27 March

Our correspondent was informed by the Uzbekistan Ministry of Agriculture that 70 percent of the arable land is already sown to spring and cereal crops. The republic's growers have been given the task of raising the gross yield of grain crops to 3 million tons. (0204 GMT)

All rayons in Rostovskaya Oblast are completely ready for the spring sowing campaign. Winter sowings are being checked in Stavropolskiy Kray. Most of the shoots have survived the winter well. (0500 GMT)

Farm workers on the Virgin Land Sovkhoz of Mubarek in the Karshinskaya Steppe began sowing thin-fiber cotton today, using a new technology proposed by scientists. The seeds are being planted here not at the bottom of the earth ridge, as is usually done, but on the top, which enables better conditions to be created for the plants. In all, about 400,000 hectares will be sown with this method in Uzbekistan, which is almost one-third of the area sown to cotton. (1130 GMT)

The last snow plows left the fields of north Kazakhstan today. Snow retention work has been carried out on 30 million hectares. The amount of snow accumulated is quite good in general. In south Kazakhstan, in Chimgentskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts, dressing of winter crops is in progress. The soil is being prepared for sowing of spring crops. (1200 GMT)

Preparations for sowing have been completed in cotton-growing areas of Tadzhikistan. Seeds are ready and machinery is all in order. To meet their pledges to produce over 900,000 tons, cotton growers now have to sow as quickly as possible on 300,000 hectares. One-third of this area is devoted to fine-fiber varieties. (1300 GMT)

Seed selection workers of Moldavia have completed shipment of corn seed to farms in other union republics. This is mainly seed of new, more early ripening hybrids, the Moldavskaya 4208, the Kishinevskiy 161 and others. Moldavia has become a major supplier of corn seed for sowing in the northern oblasts of the Russian federation, the Baltic republics and Belorussia. A total of over 33,000 tons of seed for hybrid corn have been shipped to these places to date. (1430 GMT)

28 March

The sowing of early crops is under way in Alma-Atinskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan. This year, the republic's growers are to sow 30 million hectares in spring crops. Sowing of cotton is under way in Uzbekistan. It is to be sown on 1.85 million hectares. (0000 GMT)

In Moskovskaya Oblast, machinery to be used for spring sowing is now being checked. The work is ahead of schedule and all is due to be ready by 1 April. In the oblast there are now 420 mechanized detachments involved with raising soil fertility. They have applied an average of 13 tons of fertilizers per hectare. (0200 GMT)

In Moldavia, farmers are ready for spring sowing. Around 50,000 tractors are ready for sowing. This year, corn, sunflower, sugar beet, soya and vegetable crops will be grown on 450,000 hectares using industrial technology. (0905 GMT)

Sowing of corn has begun in Uzbekistan. Shoots have already appeared in fields in the Surkhan valley. Beet growers of Ukrainian sovkhoses and works in Nikolayevskaya Oblast have adopted pledges for sugar production. Private farms are to sell 35,000 tons of milk to local councils in Lipetskaya Oblast, as well as meat and other agricultural products. The checking of agricultural equipment for the spring sowing season has started in Saratovskaya Oblast. During the winter, 5 million tons of organic matter was spread on fields and this year irrigated land totalling 370,000 hectares will be fertilized. (0200 GMT)

Sowing of cotton is under way in southern Tadzhikistan. To date, 10,000 hectares have been sown. Top-dressing of crops is under way in Belorussia. This year, work at many Latvian farms will be carried out in accordance with computer recommendations. This should increase yields. A new variety of pea developed by Odessa scientists will insure a high fodder yield. A fodder shop has been put into service at a kolkhos in Kaliningradskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

Winter crops are being air-dressed in Orenburgskaya Oblast. (1600 GMT)

Areas under winter crops are now under cultivation. The total increase in the USSR has exceeded 36 million hectares for the first time. Top-dressing of winter crops is under way on kolkhoses and sovkhoses of south Kazakhstan, north Caucasus, and lower Povolzhye regions. It is best to carry out this work using aircraft, immediately following the thaw. Fertilizers must be used, since they increase harvest yields. (1900 GMT)

30 March

The mass sowing of lucerne, annual grass crops and other fodder crops has begun throughout the south of the country. In the Kuban hundreds of mechanized units have started this work. Here they are increasing twofold the area sown to soybeans, peas and other high-protein crops. This year special significance is being given to the production of fodder, as reflected in the central authorities' decisions. Harvests will be stepped up, two or three being taken in places. Increased stimulus is being given to workers: In 1980, for exceeding the established volume of fodder, up to 30 percent of the value of the fodder laid in above the average level for the previous 5 years will be awarded to workers. Additional increments will also be paid for timely and high-quality work in the growing of the main crops. For those with their own domestic livestock, by way of additional payment for the harvesting of fodder they will be allowed to receive free of charge or buy at cost part of the hay, silage and straw. (0200 GMT)

31 March

Mass sowing of perennial grasses has begun in Kirghizia. Fertilizer dressing is being applied at the same time. Lucerne cultivation is in progress. Over 100,000 hectares is being sown. (0100 GMT)

Sowing of sugar beets has begun in south Kazakhstan, where almost 80,000 hectares of irrigated land have been allocated for this crop, between the Chu River and Lake Alakol. Over 1 billion cubic meters of water have been accumulated to irrigate this area. Capricious weather is hindering Crimean machine operators in their field work, but thousands of hectares are nevertheless being cultivated for grasses and other crops. Grain corn will be sown on 60,000 hectares. Areas under soybeans have more than doubled. (0500 GMT)

Mass harrowing of autumn fallow is under way in eastern areas of Stavropolskiy Kray, and some farms have begun sowing of fodder crops. This year spring crops will occupy about 2.5 million hectares. Much of the land will be worked by specialized complexes equipped for one or two crops. (0700 GMT)

A report from Odessa: Checking-up on the state of grain crops sown on an area of 750,000 hectares has been completed in the oblast. The low temperature and snow falls have shifted the schedule of spring work to a later date. At the same time, favorable conditions have emerged for winter crops. The reserves of moisture accumulated within the soil has improved the state of those crops which had suffered from the shortage of precipitation in the autumn period. Now all crops have grown stronger. Farms in the southern part of the oblast have resumed spring harrowing. The next task will be feeding crops with mineral fertilisers.

Correspondent Vladimir Leshko reports on preparations of spring work in the virgin lands region. By now farms of the Tselinogradskaya Oblast have repaired 90 percent of tractors and other agricultural machines and high-grade seeds are available for sowing. This year a new brand of wheat, Tselinnaya-21, will be sown on large areas. Last year it yielded up to 30 quintals of grain per hectare. In his book "Virgin Land," Leonid Brezhnev described Akmolinsk as a town of narrow streets, clusters of clay-walled houses and a population of 80,000. "By now the population of Tselinograd has more than trebled." (1100 GMT)

GRAIN PURCHASES NEEDED DESPITE INCREASING PRODUCTION

LD301418 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] And now we turn to grain production in this country. Last summer due to poor weather we took in 56 million tons of grain less than in the previous season. Does this mean there's no progress in Soviet agriculture? Yuriy Buryakov, a leading Soviet economist, gives the answer. [Brief recording in Russian, fading to English]

The annual grain production has been increasing constantly despite a comparatively low harvest last year, says Yuriy Buryakov. Take the last 15 years. In 1964-70 the average harvest was 167.6 million tons. In the next 5-year period, embracing 1970-75, it was over 181 million and during the last 4-year period the average annual harvest was 209 million tons. Even last year, when we had a severe drought, the grain harvest was considerably higher than in the early sixties.

Many listeners say that tsarist Russia used to sell grain while the Soviet Union is buying it. Why is that so? Well, indeed tsarist Russia used to sell big quantities of grain: For example, in 1911 when 30 million people were suffering from hunger, 10 million tons of grain were sold to Western Europe. Landowners didn't care for the people's needs. They considered that they were exporting their own grain and received huge profits.

Since the 1917 revolution grain production in the country has doubled per head of the population. During bad years we buy grain in other countries in order to provide Soviet people with bakery products. We have an abundance of them in the country and our bread is the cheapest.

And still the Soviet Union is buying grain--now why is that? It should be remembered that grain is also needed as fodder to develop stock farming. One ton of grain per person is needed for balanced agricultural production. So far we have not reached this index, when everything is being done to achieve it: R170 billion, or \$230 billion, have been allocated for the purpose of this 5-year plan period.

This year and for the first time, more than 36 million hectares have been sown to winter crops in the Soviet Union. Field dressing from the air has started in Penzenskaya Oblast, over 1 million hectares will be treated this way before the snow disappears. Grain crops in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast must be sown on 2 million hectares within 50 working hours. Early vegetables are being harvested at special farms on Apsheron Peninsula in Azerbaijan. (1100 GMT)

MESYATS ADDRESSES KOLKHOZ COUNCIL MEETING

LD291243 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Mar 80 pp 1-2 LD

[Report by N. Kopanev, Ye. Petrakov and Yu. Savin: "The Great Tasks Facing the Country's Kolkhozes; All-Union Meeting of Union Republic Kolkhoz Council Representatives"]

[Excerpt] An all-union meeting of kolkhoz council representatives began 19 March in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's Trade Union House.

The meeting's Presidium comprised M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries, I.V. Kapitonov and V.I. Dolgikh; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Z.N. Muriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; USSR and RSFSR ministers, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and central ministries and departments. Also present were distinguished kolkhoz members, leading production workers and scientists.

The meeting participants enthusiastically elected an honorary Presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the all-union meeting of kolkhoz council representatives was greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause. The text of the message was read out by M.S. Gorbachev.

A report entitled "On the Results of the Kolkhoz Councils' Work in 1975-1979 and Tasks To Further Develop Kolkhoz Production in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) Plenum Decisions" was delivered by V.K. Mesyats, chairman of the Union Kolkhoz Council and USSR minister of agriculture. On behalf of the meeting participants he expressed heartfelt gratitude to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for the warm greetings and good wishes extended to the kolkhoz peasantry and for their constant concern for the development of socialist agricultural production.

The Union Kolkhoz Council, the speaker said, is today reporting on what it has done in the 5 years of its existence. There have been visible changes in agriculture in these years. Thanks to the persistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy the production potential of kolkhozes and sovkhoses has increased considerably, the scale of housing and cultural and consumer service construction in rural areas has expanded and rural working people's material well-being has increased.

In the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan R136 billion worth of capital investment was injected into agriculture (for the whole complex of operations). Rural areas were supplied with large quantities of tractors, combines, machinery for the stockraising and fodder production sectors and other equipment. A great deal of land reclamation work was done. Millions of hectares of irrigated and drained land were commissioned and water was supplied to tens of millions of hectares of transhumance pasture. Ameliorative and anti-erosion measures were carried out over a considerable area.

Kolkhozes are making a considerable contribution to supplying the country with arable farming produce and livestock products. They produce approximately 45 percent of all commercial agricultural output and supply the state with more than half of its total grain procurements, more than 70 percent of its raw cotton, 90 percent of its sugar beet, 44 percent of its meat and 52 percent of its milk.

The speaker stressed that as collective and democratic organs kolkhoz councils have an important part to play in developing kolkhoz production, tapping production reserves, and carrying out socioeconomic transformations in rural areas. Their representative composition enables them to examine the most important questions of kolkhoz life comprehensively and competently.

The union council's work is geared chiefly to the practical implementation of party and government decision on intensifying kolkhoz production, increasing output and improving management efficiency. Attention has chiefly been focused on making improved use of land, equipment, material, financial and manpower resources; generalizing and disseminating leading collectives' experience; developing interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration; and training highly-skilled cadres and encouraging them to stay in rural areas. Questions concerning the observance of the model kolkhoz statute have been well in the front. A series of normative documents, recommendations and regulations concerning the improvement of kolkhozes' internal relations has been drawn up. A considerable amount of work has been done to resolve socioeconomic tasks.

The union council has done all its work in close collaboration with the republic kolkhoz councils. Their reports have been heard at meetings, progressive practices have been generalized and everything of value and use has been recommended for use, as far as local conditions and opportunities allow.

The union republic kolkhoz councils, the speaker said, have accumulated a body of positive experience. They are tackling numerous production and social tasks and are authoritative organs.

Much valuable experience has been accumulated by kolkhoz councils in autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and rayons. A total of more than 85,000 people have now been elected to the country's kolkhoz councils.

There are also, the speaker pointed out, substantial shortcomings in kolkhoz councils' work. At times they lack vigor and persistence in implementing planned measures to introduce scientific achievements and progressive experience. At republic, oblast and rayon level alike there are kolkhoz councils which are not paying sufficient attention to the work of inter-kolkhoz organizations and enterprises. There are cases of council meetings being convened infrequently. Some local agricultural organ leaders underrate the kolkhoz councils' role and importance. Unfortunately, there are cases where instead of thoughtful and well-coordinated work you get high-handedness and bossiness, a scornful attitude to the role of specialists and violations of the democratic principles of the administration of kolkhoz affairs. Actions of this kind must be resolutely eliminated.

At meetings in the republics, krays, oblasts and rayons, which on the whole have been well-organized, there have been many criticisms and businesslike proposals for further improving the work of the kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs. The task now is to generalize those proposals and introduce everything of value into practice.

In the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and in the 11th 5-Year Plan period agricultural workers have to tackle the great and complex tasks outlined by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums. The central and key problem, the speaker stressed, is still that of steadily building up grain production and of increasing yields and gross harvests of grain crops in every one of the country's farming areas and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. [paragraph continues]

This year a gross grain harvest of not less than 235 million tons must be achieved. Agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must make provision for and implement a whole series of organizational, economic and agrotechnical measures which will guarantee a substantial harvest whatever the weather.

V.K. Mesyats spoke about how to insure maximum harvests of grain, fodder and other produce by tending winter crops, improving the structure of sown areas, expanding the area sown to barley, oats and leguminous crops in order to gather more fodder grain, and paying particular attention to grain crops and the production of corn grain.

A decisive factor in increasing gross grain harvests is the acceleration of production of high-yield varieties and hybrids and the improvement of seed growing.

Increasing sugar beet production is an important task. The most important thing is to increase yields, introduce comprehensive mechanization and to improve the techniques used in the cultivation of this valuable crop. Sunflower cultivation must be decisively improved.

As for cotton, the speaker went on, this sector is developing steadily. But here there is one critical problem--that of quality. The problem of improving the quality of cotton needs to be solved by the joint efforts of experts in plant breeding, master cotton growers and workers in procurement organizations and light industry. There must be a program for improving cotton quality in every cotton-growing republic.

There must be a further increase in the production and improvement of the quality of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes and all other agricultural crops. In so doing it is important to insure that all the produce grown is harvested, stored and processed expeditiously and that it reaches the consumer in good condition. Even in the present year there must be an increase in the proportion of state and kolkhoz investment in the construction of kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm processing enterprises and vegetable and potato and other storage facilities. Agricultural organs and kolkhoz councils must tackle in a deeper and more exacting manner questions relating to the development and utilization of reclaimed land, organize a reliable service for operating irrigation and drainage systems and irrigation equipment and improve management skills on ameliorated land.

There is much work to do in every republic to assimilate industrial processes. Success will depend chiefly on machine operators and specialists, their knowledge and skill and the standard of organizational work at the local level.

It is essential that all farms take the most effective possible measures to insure that equipment works highly productively; organize integrated mechanized detachments and links everywhere in accordance with the Ipatovskiy workers' method; further strengthen the material base for the repair, technical servicing and storage of machinery; carry out spring field work in an exemplary manner and make preparations for gathering the harvest.

At the present time of rapid growth in the country's economy and a steady increase in the people's material well-being, the speaker went on, it is natural that the task of further boosting stockraising is being given prominence. There have been definite improvements in the intensification of this sector. Thousands of new units and complexes have been built. Mixed feed output has increased. A specialized industrial sector has been created to produce machinery and equipment for mechanizing stock raising and fodder production. The number of animals and poultry on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises has increased. The weight gains of animals being fattened and the average delivery weight of animals supplied to packing plants have increased. The overall standard of zootechnical and veterinary work has risen.

Meat production (carcass weight) rose from 12.3 million tons in 1970 to 15.5 million tons last year. Gross milk output rose correspondingly from 83 to 93.3 million tons, while egg production increased by 60 percent. [paragraph continues]

But the rate of development of stockraising is still out of step with the country's rapidly increasing requirements for meat and other livestock products.

Animal productivity is increasing very slowly. Last year almost 8,500 kolkhozes achieved milk yields of less than 2,000 kg per cow. That is a loss-making level of productivity for dairy farming.

The main thing holding up the development of the livestock raising sector is the shortage and poor quality of fodder. Fodder production is still a backward sector; many kolkhozes produce fodder in a primitive manner and are slow to assimilate the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Many oblasts and rayons are lax in carrying out specialization in the sector and strengthening its material and technical base.

Since fodder grain resources are as yet limited it is necessary, in addition to further expanding production of them, to increase procurements of coarse and succulent fodder, especially on irrigated and drained land, to make more efficient use of natural fodder lands, to create hay fields and pastures and to introduce modern fodder procurement and storage techniques.

The speaker emphasized the special importance of increasing production of fodder protein by increasing sowings and raising yields of peas, vetch, perennial grasses, soybeans, lupin and other high-protein crops.

Improving stock breeding is a most important problem in stockraising. Urgent measures must be taken to improve herd reproduction on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and to eliminate barrenness among breeding stock. The experience which Lovovskaya oblast has accumulated in this respect has been commended by the party Central Committee. The following system in stockraising must be more actively introduced everywhere.

A primary task is to accelerate the growth of meat production by improving the organization of livestock fattening, creating a specialized meat farming sector, further intensifying the hog raising sector, accelerating the development of poultry farming and increasing meat productivity in sheep farming and also in rabbit, reindeer and horse farming.

Of the total volume of investment earmarked for agriculture the proportion for developing stockraising and fodder production is increasing substantially. We are under an obligation to find the most rational solutions not only in planning, building and starting up big new stockraising enterprises, but also in modernizing existing livestock units.

In addition to public-sector livestock raising we must continue to pay unslackening attention to utilizing the potential of private subsidiary plots, do all we can to help the rural population to breed and raise livestock and poultry, help those living in rural areas to obtain young livestock, provide pasturage and fodder and allocate building materials and credits. Help must be given to industrial enterprises' subsidiary plots.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions relating to the completion of livestock wintering, from which attention must not be diverted for even a single day.

With reference to the state of economic work on kolkhozes, V.K. Mesyats pointed out that last year's final results for the kolkhoz sector were lower than envisaged in the plan. The prime cost of output increased, while aggregate production profitability decreased. Without doubt this is to some extent a reflection of a production shortfall owing to adverse weather conditions in a number of parts of the country. But the weather alone is not to blame. There were also many shortcomings the work, considerable losses and mismanagement.

The task is to improve economic work on kolkhozes, step up the work of auditing commissions and wage a constant struggle for thrift and a solicitous attitude toward public property. Kolkhoz councils and their boards must do more to introduce financial autonomy and progressive forms of labor organization and payment and material and moral incentives for labor collectives. [paragraph continues]

There must be more rigorous monitoring of the fulfilment of plan targets at every level of leadership and of the observance of state, technological and labor discipline. Under the present conditions of growth in the efficiency of agricultural production, qualitatively improving organizational forms of production is inseparably linked to developing interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. Practice convincingly confirms the effectiveness of interfarm cooperation.

The speaker also drew the meeting participants' attention to certain negative instances in the practice of interfarm cooperation. They are, as a rule, the result of a proforma and insufficiently considered approach to these complex and interrelated problems. Economic relations among the parties in cooperative schemes are not always based on clear principles of financial autonomy. The established procedure for dividing up the income resulting from joint work is frequently violated. Another thing that is wrong is that in a number of places there has sprung up a tendency to belittle the role of interfarm associations' councils in directing their work. It must not be forgotten that it is an indispensable condition of cooperation that the mutual interests of the parties in cooperative schemes are respected and that interfarm associations are administered through their councils.

"What we need," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, "are not just any associations, but associations which really raise socialist socialization of production and labor to a new level, are based on the latest achievements of science and technology, insure maximum productivity and provide the maximum amount of cheap output." Agricultural organs and kolkhoz councils must be more active in putting production specialization and concentration work on a practical footing.

Mention was made in the report of improving rural workers' everyday and cultural conditions. In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan more than 120 million square meters of housing and thousands of new schools, clubs, sports installations and children's preschool establishments were built in rural areas. Almost 70 percent of all rural housing now has a gas supply. Consumer services and public utilities are expanding in rural areas. But much remains to be done before the most important social task of narrowing the gap between urban and rural living conditions is resolved. Agricultural organs, kolkhoz councils and farm leaders must work constantly and persistently to improve labor organization and to expand construction of housing and cultural and consumer amenities, showing no less concern for this as for the development of production.

The report gave prominence to work with cadres in rural areas, which the party regards as an integral part of its agrarian policy. Kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders, hundreds of thousands of agricultural specialists and millions of leading workers and production innovators are today carrying on the noble labor traditions of the Soviet peasantry's finest representatives. Developing to the utmost the creative initiative of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers and supporting every innovative initiative are among the biggest and most effective reserves for achieving further intensification.

In conclusion, on behalf of the meeting participants and all agricultural workers, the speaker assured the party Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, that all measures will be taken and all efforts, knowledge, experience and skill will be directed toward the successful fulfilment of the targets for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole in order to greet the 26th congress of our dear Leninist party in a fitting manner with new labor achievements. The report was followed by a lively debate. All those who spoke stressed the enormous beneficial effect of the party's present-day agrarian policy on the solution of the major socioeconomic problem of the countryside and spoke about the profound positive changes in production, farm economies and rural workers' living conditions. The attention of those present was centered on questions relating to insuring maximum success in implementing the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums and to fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

EDITORIAL: 'CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION' OF AGRARIAN POLICY

LD281107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Following the Correct Course"]

[Text] A characteristic feature of all the CPSU's organizational and ideological-political activity is its scientific, realistic and creative approach to urgent social tasks and its ability to rouse the masses to resolve them consciously and with initiative. These features have been fully embodied in the consistent implementation of agrarian policy.

Immediately after the historic CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum the party brought to the center of attention questions relating to boosting agriculture. "Liquidating the backward state of the country's agriculture and insuring its stable and steady growth," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "is the primary task of our whole state." In resolving this task the party displayed a genuinely Leninist, innovatory and consistent approach. It took the fundamental needs of society and people into account, resolutely overcame the results of subjectivism, voluntarism and ill-considered reconstructions and improvisations and soberly weighted the potential of the socialist economy, science and technology.

The CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum also became an event of tremendous significance because the decisions adopted at it were based on a comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture. A long-term program was formulated to transform it into a highly developed sector of the socialist economy and tasks for state and economic organs and party organizations and ways and means of achieving the planned goals were clearly defined.

The March plenum's decisions predetermined the content and main directions of all subsequent CPSU policy in the sphere of agriculture. This consists of an orientation toward a strictly scientific approach, consideration of the objective economic laws of socialism, an uncompromising attitude toward instances of subjectivism and ill-considered bureaucracy. It consists of an orientation toward intensive management methods, the utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of administration and the growth of efficiency and work quality. It consists of constant attentiveness toward economic indicators of kolkhoz and sovkhoz activity, labor productivity growth and the skillful use of material, moral, ideological and ethical incentives to achieve high end results. It consists, finally, of the comprehensive examination of questions of development of agricultural production and the countryside itself in conjunction with the progress of sectors of industry, science, culture and the education system, particularly vocational education. The party considers that questions of boosting agriculture affect the interests of millions of people and must be resolved in a considered, unhurried way taking note of the economic conditions.

Congresses and Central Committee plenums, especially the July (1978) Plenum, have been important stages in implementing and further developing CPSU agrarian policy. The party decisions note that the question of a material and technical base for agriculture to insure a lasting and steady upsurge is fundamental. The party has formulated a comprehensive program to mechanize and chemicalize agriculture and to reclaim land. Measures aimed at production concentration and specialization on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agricultural-industrial integration have received scientific substantiation. The party devotes considerable attention to training qualified cadres, keeping them settled, improving the education and vocational skill of agricultural workers, developing culture in the countryside and consumer services for its inhabitants and narrowing the gap between countryside and city.

Work to implement CPSU agrarian policy is of exceptionally great significance. It is not merely a question of satisfying the population's needs for high quality food products and industry's raw material needs more fully but also of accelerating the further transformation of the countryside and in the final analysis our whole society's progress toward full social homogeneity and of further consolidating its social and political unity.

The scale of this work is tremendous and its results are appreciable. In the last 15 years capital investments in the sector's development--for the entire package of operations--has amounted to R360 billion, which is 280 percent more than in the whole preceding period of Soviet power. The course toward industrializing agriculture is being unswervingly implemented; in the first 4 years of the present 5-year plan alone capital investments amounted to almost R136 billion. The average annual grain harvest has increased. Despite losses caused by last year's severe weather conditions it has totaled 209 million tons in the 10th 5-Year Plan--27 million tons more than in the previous plan. The country's meat production has risen on average by 818,000 tons a year, milk production by 5.7 million tons and eggs production by 10.5 billion.

The lofty duty of party, Soviet and economic organs is to consolidate and develop to the utmost the successes achieved and insure the accelerated implementation of the party's course in further boosting agriculture. It is necessary to insure the greatest possible return from the economic potential created in the countryside to make better use of land, equipment, fertilizers, fodder, and all material, financial and labor resources, to observe the strictest policy of thrift and to pay attention to the safekeeping of produce. It is the duty of every communist and every worker in agriculture and in other sectors of the country's agroindustrial complex to work with initiative, display persistence, organization and firm discipline in all things and search actively for the most rational ways of achieving the planned goals.

The implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy is insured by the unanimous support of Soviet people, the broad scale of socialist competition to fulfill the projected plans and the ubiquitous dissemination of advanced experience. Party organizations are called on to give full scope to initiative and creative questing on the part of workers and to raise their labor activity. The efficiency and purposefulness of daily organizational and ideological political work among the masses is the guarantee of the successful solution of the CPSU's program tasks in the cause of further boosting agriculture, narrowing the gap between city and countryside and further improving developed socialist society.

SOWING DELAYED BY WEATHER; MACHINERY PREPARATION LAPSES

LD272326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In the past few days the air temperature in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan has been reaching 24 degrees Centigrade and in Turkmenia 27 degrees Centigrade. It is already warmer in the Caucasus and other places. In various regions, however, spring has come 2, and sometimes 4 weeks late, so there is very little time for field work. The period left for sowing has been shortened to the limit. Under these conditions, spring work must be organized with particular efficiency to insure the greatest possible grain crops and fodder harvest. Sowing equipment on the whole is ready, although not everywhere. The overhaul of plows, cultivators and other equipment is behind schedule in Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan, even though sowing is in full swing. The worst situation is that regarding the overhaul of K-700 and K-701 tractors, which do the main work in the Kazakhstan virgin lands, western Siberia and the Volga valley. There is a shortage of spare parts for their overhaul. The supply of these parts is being held up by the Barnaul motor works and, the chief culprit in the unsatisfactory supply of spare parts, the Yaroslavl association Avtodizel. Those who have best organized the preparation of equipment are agricultural concerns in the Ukraine, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.